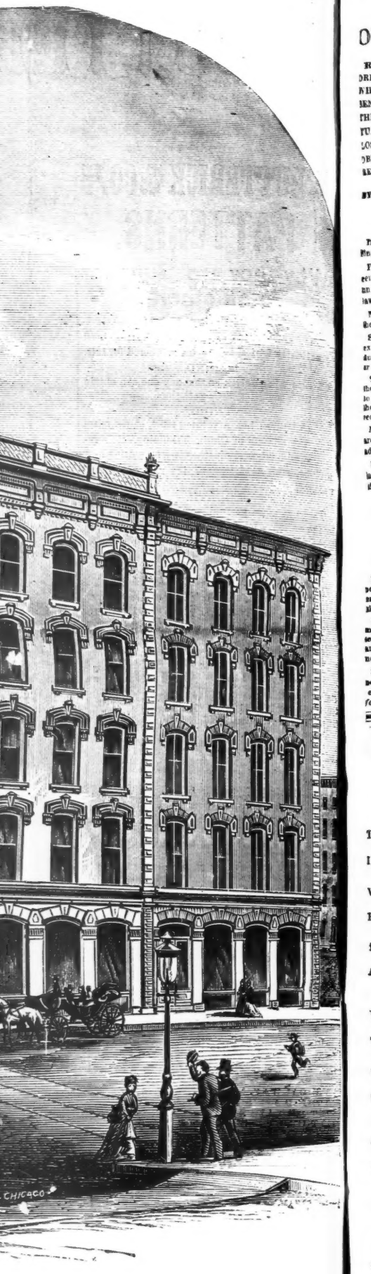

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"Sesame and Lilies"]
FOR GIRLS.

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some moments of her life; but you cannot
letter her; she must take her own fa
form and way, if she take any, and i
mind, as in body, must have always

"Her household motions light and free
And steps of virgin liberty."

Let her loose in the library, I say, as you
do a fawn in a field. It knows the bad
weeds twenty times better than you, and
the good ones, too; and will eat some
bitter and prickly ones, good for it, which
you had not the slightest thought were
good.

"PERDIDI DIEM."

BY D. G. ROSSETTI.

THE lost days of my life until to-day,
What were they, could I see them on the street
Lie as they fell? Would they be cars of wheat
Sown once for food, but trodden into clay?
Or golden coins squandered and still to pay?
Or drops of blood dabbling the guilty feet?
Or such spilt water as in dreams must cheat
The throats of men in Hell, who thirst always?

I do not see them here; but after death
God knows I know the faces I shall see,
Each one a murdered self, with low, last breath:
"I am thyself. What hast thou done to me?
And I—and I—thyself," (lo! each one saith)
"And thou thyself to all eternity!"

[From "*Old and New*" for February.]

THE SADNESS OF WASHINGTON'S COUNTENANCE.

BY R. S. GREENOUGH.

HAVING occasion to work from Houdon's bust, I for the first time began to feel an air of sadness which impressed me. The longer I studied its traits the more it grew upon me; until at last my interest was so much excited by what had become the dominant expression that I reviewed his life, and was deeply impressed by the innumerable causes for melancholy that lay hidden behind the splendid achievements of the man. Professional jealousies, treachery, the want of comprehension and sympathy, the violation and destruction of many sentiments natural to one who was humane, loyal, law-respecting, and social—such were among the causes of sadness to this childless hero; and, as I remembered the toils and struggles of his checkered career, I could not but see abundant cause for unhappiness as the normal condition of his countenance. True, he had survived and conquered, but traces of his suffering are plainly visible in the portraits taken immediately after the war. It is only later by twelve years, when Stuart's portrait was executed, that we see the softening effects of a dignified advanced age, and stern sadness gives way to a venerable benevolence, that makes one grateful that his life was prolonged to the attainment of repose and peace of soul.

I know of no argument against war so instructive and convincing as a careful study of the face of Washington at the close of the Revolution. Though it speaks of will and the power of endurance, though we know that his laurels were purer and brighter then those won by any other commander, we cannot but realize that his soul had been tortured and his spirit outraged so that human glory had become a weariness and a vanity.

Irresistibly led to such unlooked-for and unwelcome conclusions by observation of Houdon's bust, I could not but feel that there was an element in Washington which had not been sufficiently accented in the estimates of his character. I refer to his faith; not speaking in the sectarian sense, but in view of what constituted the religious and moral atmosphere by which his spiritual blood was purified and his soul strengthened to do its work.

The Independent.

"BUT AS WE WERE ALLOWED OF GOD TO BE PUT IN TRUST WITH THE GOSPEL, EVEN SO WE SPEAK, NOT AS PLEASING MEN BUT GOD, WHICH TRIETH OUR HEARTS."

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The Independent NOW.

BY ROSE TERRY.

THE sweet, sad stir of Spring
Is in my heart and brain;
I hear once more the wild brooks pour
And the soft south wind complain.

Where all the hills were green
Is a brown and barren waste;
But Earth's fresh breath, that laughs at death,
Tells how the buds make haste.

Through the gray and faded grass
The green blade rise to light,
And the wind that grieves in the sweet dead leaves
Is full of vague delight.

Will ever a spring-time come,
In all Life's lingering time,
That will not make my heart awake
As it wakened in its prime?

Will all these weary days
So fill my soul with fears
That the wind's soft voice, when the woods rejoice,
Shall only bring me tears?

Ah! never. The grass shall grow
Though a thousand winters pass;
And the soul's fresh youth with tender truth
Still spring to the springing grass.

PERE HYACINTHE IN ROME.

BY A CATHOLIC.

HEAVEN has heard our prayers at last, and a voice is lifted up in Rome and within the Catholic Church demanding reform. We looked for a prophet to rise from the ruins of our sanctuaries, from the *debris* of our altars; but hope long deferred was giving way to despair, when, according to evangelical habit, the apostle comes from a strange country. Père Hyacinthe has followed up the breach he made in the Roman walls with the Bible by a series of *public discourses upon Catholic reform*. The difficulties attending such a bold step in Rome were enormous; for not only was the Church—that is, the Pope, Curia, and the Papal party—bitterly opposed to such a scandal coming to pass in the very face of Infallibility, but, what is more astonishing, the Italian Government did everything in its power to prevent his speaking. The minister of the interior, the prefect, the questeur, all united in refusing permission even for the announcement of the discourses to be posted in Rome. The simple words of his subject, "*Catholic Reform*," was avowedly considered dangerous to the peace of the city and well-being of the state! Policemen were ordered to tear down the few bills that were already posted. Such shortsighted and puerilanimous conduct on the part of a government, and that government Italy, so newly vowed to liberty, to the freedom of religious discussion and worship, is past belief, and is as ridiculous as it is unjust. But such a state of affairs cannot continue long. The people of a constitutional government will demand their rights. In fact, the Italian ministry is playing the part of *dompteur* in the menagerie; and, that it may not be interfered with in the taming exercises of the Vatican, continually warns the public not to stir up the animals—they are dangerous.

As the government could not prevent Père Hyacinthe from speaking, the most it could do was to send a commissioner to warn him in polite terms that all he should say would be attentively listened to; and, if anything derogatory to either the Pope or the government was said—take care! The Père answered, with his habitual courtesy and courage: "Be assured, sir, you have nothing to fear from me; and I certainly have no fear of you. I have already decided upon what I shall say." His first sentence was a scathing rebuke of the government, which has caused the delay of several days after the time advertised for the first discourse. But this opposition only augments his success. He attacks the abuses in the Church in a manner direct, yet with that moderation of language which characterizes him, and which gains him such consideration with all parties and classes, even with that party who instead of reform must have revolution, instead of calm reasoning and fair presentation of truth must have invectives and abuse, and instead of charity have hatred. Père Hyacinthe is a correct pupil of the old French master, who always corrected composition and oratory with this rule: "Be simple, but be sublime." His language is always tempered with the most delicate consideration and respect for men, their conscience and their opinions; while his arguments are clear, powerful, and conclusive, his position courageous and progressive. While he remains thoroughly Catholic, he repudiates much that is purely Roman and demands radical reform. His audience is of the most cosmopolitan character, being made up largely of the intellectual *élite* from all parts of the world, who flock to Rome of winters, and this more than ever, and the upper class of Romans. Among the latter in regular attendance is the venerable and blind Duke of Sermoneta, the Pope's first prime minister, and Count Marziani, the present president of the Senate. A few priests in sacerdotal dress have the courage to attend, and many go in the guise of laymen.

Père Hyacinthe always speaks in French, which is the only language that could be used in such an audience; but there must come after him those who speak the native tongue to the native people.

Following the formula of his well-known "Appeal to Catholic Bishops," he has presented the abuses of Catholicism as the five wounds of the Church, in imitation of the five wounds of the crucified Saviour. The first that of the right hand, which carries the light, is the obscuration of the Word of God. The withholding of the Bible from the people he deems the first great evil, and demands that they shall be taught to read, and that the Holy Scripture shall be given to all. He holds the Bible as the only basis on which all Christians can possibly be united; that is, that from the following of the spirit of the Bible—which must be the result of intelligent study of the Holy Book—must necessarily come universal charity and a common faith, and these necessarily must produce Catholic unity under one leader and master, Jesus Christ. And he thinks, also, very naturally, there must be an administrative center—not necessarily in Rome, with a pope, bishop, or president over all believers, which he calls the *Primacy*; but which he cannot accept as the *Papacy* of to-day, nor of the last 1,000 years.

Père Hyacinthe puts no value whatever upon the excommunication of Pius IX, and does not hesitate to say that the Pope and the larger part of the Episcopate has fallen into flagrant heresy; and, consequently, maintains in the most logical and conclusive manner that he and the so-called "Old Catholics"—or, as he calls them, "Reformed Catholics"—are the only real Catholics.

His discourse upon the abuse of the confessional, as introduced by the Jesuits, was admirable; but awakens the holy horror of the Ultramontanes. He maintains that the confessional should only be used as a necessity of conscience. His last subject was upon forced celibacy of the priests. This he denominates the wound of the heart of the Church. This subject was as shocking as it was delicate and difficult, for this was touching the hidden gangrene. To speak boldly upon this reform—the most needed, yet the least spoken of—required that heroic faith and courage that is possessed by none but a great and pure nature. The delicacy with which he handled the subject, which hitherto no one has dared approach, the astounding revelations, based upon facts, and his eloquence place that discourse among the most memorable ever delivered by the great orator.

As might be expected, the Papal press are outraged, and he is held up as a "blasphemous apostate" and calumniator of the divine institutions of confession, celibacy, etc., etc.; while the Liberal press gives a universal and generous appreciation.

Germany, Spain, South America, and France were putting us to shame in their reform movements; but at last the tocsin is sounded, and Heaven grant that the sleeping soldiers may hear it and awake, even in old Rome.

Holy Week is past, and with it the hopes of many for a return of the grand religious ceremonies that have distinguished Rome, its Church and churches, for the greatest half of the Christian Era, attracting hither heretic and infidel, saint and sinner, from all parts of the globe. Because he cannot be king, Pius IX still persists in refusing to exercise the public functions of bishop. The change is very great, and we shall ever remember at each recurring Passion time the grandiose spectacles that we have been until now accustomed to—the pontiff-king borne aloft in the vast Basilica, over the prostrate multitude; the entrance into the great nave, as into a wide-extended field, of the brilliant regiment of fighting faithful, whose grounded arms touch the marble floors like the click of a solitary gun; their doffed helmets like the sweep of a white dove through the air; their kneeling, as of one man, at the Elevation of the Host; then the sublime voices of the Papal choristers, and the silver trumpets filling the great dome with a far-away tempest of sacred sound; then the vespers, and above all the *Miserere* in the Sistine Chapel. Yes, the change is very great, is sad; but it is best. For too long a time has the worship of God degenerated into spectacular ceremonies; and, we must confess it to the world, we have looked and listened, enjoying with sensuous eyes and ears, and yet before men and before God blushing at the pagan pageantry. But bigots in broadcloth and brocade, *contadini* in gay attire, and beggars in their rags still go up to the temple of the living God, and kiss the foot of the black idol of Jupiter, called Peter, which to the shame of all Christendom is lifted up in this grand central cathedral of the Christian world! Over it hangs a golden canopy, and over that the mosaic portrait and the gold-lettered tablet that commemorates the assumption of divinity by a mortal man! We expect to live to see the day when both the black idol of iron and the idol of flesh shall be taken from their pedestal in the Church of Christ. Jupiter will have a place in the Vatican Museum, and the other will have his place in history. Let us be patient.

Rome is filled as never before with strangers; and we are surfeited with kings, queens, dukes, and princes, who go trudging and prowling about streets and ruins, just like everybody else. But what is it that attracts so many people to Rome to-day? Certainly not the Church ceremonies, as they have almost ceased to exist. It is to see Rome free and the capital of Italy—to look upon her joy to participate in her happiness. With the natural curiosity of the sight-seer, a presentation to the Pope goes in with excursions to the Coliseum, Catacombs, Forum, etc., as one of the things to do. We do not hesitate to say that this is certainly questionable judgment, if not principle, and we are certainly astonished that Protestants, who look upon the Papacy as a monstrous wrong, and the Pope, if not the Anti-Christ, certainly the representative of spiritual darkness and heresy, and the greatest enemy to the Universal Church, come flocking to pay court to Pope and Papacy, and thereby adding to the flattery of the poor old man, who believes the whole world is really his, and in this manner giving importance to a position that is entirely anti-Christian and anti-scriptural.

Christians should not leave consistency and principle at home while they go a traveling.

As we said some time ago, Pius IX was determined to abandon the false position he had taken in playing prisoner, and can only do so by openly denying what he has hitherto asserted to be true—that he was a prisoner in the hands of the Italian Government. Last Saturday he boldly said, to a hundred persons of different nations, who were presented to him, and several of whom repeated it to me: "You hear it said that I am a prisoner. But you must not believe it, for I am not. I can go out of the Vatican when I will; but I am not going to run the risk of meeting Mazzini processions, and of insults that would certainly be heaped upon me." As the guaranty laws give the Pope all the honors of the king, with royal escort and the same protection as is given to Victor Emanuel, this pretended fear of insult is but a weak excuse.

The war in the Vatican still goes on between the two parties; for even the great center of unity, the Vatican, is divided against itself—one opposed to the Pope's departure; the other, the Jesuits, urging it on. His Holiness longs to go, but prefers to stay.

We have heard how the Protestant world is to make of the month of May a season of prayer. We, as Catholics, do not believe in all your doctrines; but we do believe, inasmuch as you are Christians, that your prayers will be efficacious. Pray ye, therefore, for Rome!—not only for the destruction of human institutions that shut out God's truth, but for a resuscitation of faith in those who are free. May God hear your prayers!

ROME, ITALY, April 14th, 1872.

AMNESTY AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

BY WILLIAM LLYOD GARRISON.

WHATEVER else may be left undone by the present Congress, it is to be hoped, by every consideration of justice and good faith, that the Civil Rights bill, submitted in the first instance by Mr. Sumner, will be seasonably passed before the adjournment; in which case there can be no doubt that it will receive the prompt approval of President Grant. Its object is to make the citizenship of our colored population as secure against an odious proscription in all respects as is that of every other class; a right which is as absolute as the possession of personal liberty or the exercise of the elective franchise, and which ought to be recognized without delay. No doubt that, with scarcely an exception, it will be strenuously opposed by the Democratic members in both branches; for the party which they represent has from the beginning been "the natural ally of the South." It hotly denounced the abolition of slavery, even under the war power; and, since the accomplishment of that great event, has resisted every measure for the bestowal of citizenship upon the liberated bondmen, and the removal of all complexional disabilities. Hydrophobia has never been more pronounced in any case, as pertaining to mad dogs and those who have been bitten by them, than negrophobia has been, at all times and under all circumstances, in the case of the pseudo Democracy of the country. This chronic contempt for the negro race has been its ruling passion, its hideously distinctive feature, its loudest boast, its strongest bond of union, its chief political capital, and its historic disgrace; and, though nearly a whole decade has passed since the issuing of the immortal Proclamation of Emancipation (but for which the rebellion would undoubtedly have triumphed), that party is as ready to contest every new measure for their better protection as though they were still marketable commodities. Give it another opportunity to deepen its infamy, if it be so disposed, for the more signal will be its defeat in every fresh conflict with the awakened justice of the nation. Let the Civil Rights bill, if it must be so, receive the solid Republican vote in Congress; that vote will surely add alike to the political strength and the historic luster of the party. The bill, indeed, does not aim (for the attempt would be futile) to abolish or abate complexional prejudice in the breasts of individuals, or in domestic privacy, or in the social circle, as this is not the province of legislation; but only to make public hotels or taverns for the entertainment of man and beast, public modes for the conveyance of travelers, places of public amusement, common schools, etc., equally accessible to all classes in all parts of the country. Whatever is under governmental control, arrangement, or sanction must be made to conform to this rule, than which nothing can be more just or reasonable.

What an explosion would follow if our German, Irish, French, Scandinavian, or Italian naturalized and enfranchised citizens should be insultingly denied, while traveling, admission to the public inns, the ordinary public conveyances, the various places of popular recreation, and their children excluded from our public schools or compelled to attend caste schools by themselves, or, as an alternative, go uneducated, because they were Germans, Irishmen, Frenchmen, Scandinavians, or Italians, and for no other reason! Would they not be fired with indignation, resent such proscription as a stigma too intolerable to be patiently endured even for an hour, combine their political strength for the defeat of any party disposed to connive at such flagrant injustice, and demand of the government a conformity of law and usage to its fundamental principles? Whether thus ostracised as a class or as classes, the land would be made to rock with excitement, the Declaration of Independence be rehearsed with fresh emphasis, and the theory of republican government proclaimed to be at deadly variance with class legislation or the perpetuity of caste in any direction. But, though they are foreign-born and have come to us from distant shores, and no matter how degraded or ignorant they may be, to them are accorded the same rights, immunities, and privileges that are enjoyed by the most enlightened native-born citizens; nothing being denied to them that money can purchase or their necessities require.

Is it not, then, unspeakably mean and base, on the part of any of these in particular, to exert their personal or political influence for the continued proscription of those who are "to the manor born," who have never drifted to foreign strands, who stand on their native soil, who by their gaping wounds and bloody agonies have won a special title to all that freedom can give? There is a difference of feeling among these foreign classes, it is true; but, as a whole, they are either indifferent or hostile to any proposition for giving our colored population fair play. Of them all, the Irish portion is by far the most implacable, and at the same time the most sensitive to any infringement upon their own rights. This is only because—by no fault of their own—they are the most ignorant; and, being so, are the most pliant materials in the hands of political demagogues.

But, whether white native-born or white naturalized citizens, it behooves us all to remember the apostolic declaration: "If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar; for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?" This is the test of our religious condition. And by what shall our patriotism and national unity be tested but by the Golden Rule? That rule lies at the foundation of a people's government, which is of all, by all, and for all, to the uprooting of all hereditary pretensions, to the leveling down of the proud and the leveling up of the lowly, the recognition and fellowship of man as man, and the worship of one God and Father of us all. We must either conform to the requirements of such a government, or, for decency's sake, deny its validity and substitute absolutism in its place. To do as we would be done by is to banish all unjust inequality.

Let nothing be recognized as Republican or Democratic which seeks not the abolition of all unnatural distinctions between fellow-citizens, whether these relate to the color of the skin, to sex, to native or foreign born, or to any other accidental variance. Human rights, human interests, human wants, human aspirations, human destinies—how shall these be separated and made conflictive? Do they not include and are they not for all? Have we not the same hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? Are we not fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer? Let there be an all-pervading spirit of brotherhood in the land, and our peace shall be like a river, our prosperity as the waves of the sea, our security as the everlasting mountains.

I am glad that the questions of amnesty and civil rights are to be acted upon separately. Let the latter take precedence, by all means. I have not been able to see any necessary connection between them, although Mr. Sumner deserved the highest commendation for insisting that no action should be taken upon amnesty in advance of a decision upon his civil rights amendment. Nor should the one be conceded as an equivalent to the other. The one is a righteous claim, not to be postponed without persistent injustice; the other relates to an act of amazing grace toward the prominent conspirators and leaders in a rebellion unparalleled for its magnitude, unequaled in its cost of blood and treasure. No penalty has been inflicted upon them beyond denying them official station under the State and National Government! And this exclusion has been democratically denounced as the most outrageous injustice! They have not even been disfranchised; but may vote for others to represent them, though they themselves are not eligible to office. Instead of abating so light a penalty, it ought to have been made far heavier, and never to be revoked. No good can come of its repeal; but only evil. The government that can deal thus leniently with those who have sought its life, through bloody insurrection, encourages treason, rather than strengthens loyalty. The old slaveholding spirit is not to be placated by any such false magnanimity. It will be the more exacting, the more imperious, as it is allowed to go "unwhipt of justice." Give it the official control of the South, and a new reign of terror will be the result. I repeat what I have said before: if I were a member of the Senate or House, I never would record my vote in favor of the Amnesty bill, not even to secure the passage of the Civil Rights bill; for I would not consent to any such compromise. And, if I were in the presidential chair, I would veto it, should it be sent to me for my official signature. I do not expect to see this ground maintained either by Congress or the President; but I wish to define my own position, and I am happy in believing that neither Congress nor the President will consent to amnesty unless the Civil Rights bill shall be first secured by the requisite concurrence of both houses. All honor to Senator Morton for his manly avowal of inflexible opposition to the amnesty measure!

A WOMAN'S LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW YORKERS IN CONGRESS.

MAY, 1872.

THE Empire State, it seems, should also be the "Banner State" in Congress. Geographically there is scarcely a phase of land or water that is not included in its domain. Ethnologically there is scarcely a human race not incorporated among its people. By its own right it is a country as well as a state; yet in a generation the sum total of its influence upon national legislation is by no means commensurate with its resources or capabilities. Little Massachusetts outranks it in moral weight, Ohio in intellectual acumen. Many a state its inferior in area, in age, in opportunity, and in culture, possesses a positive power in Congress, an influence upon public opinion, which New York has not. This is true while men of brilliant gifts and extensive culture, men skilled in forensic debate and experienced in legislation, are appearing and disappearing in its delegation. This is the leak in New York's legislative power: its representatives come and go too often. Other states, far inferior to it in all natural resources, build up a national influence, world-wide repute, through the routine representation and long parliamentary experience of single representative men. It is no discredit to a man, no matter what be his power in himself or his prestige at home, that he fails to make any personal reputation as a legislator in a single term in Congress.

Often the rich man, the flattered man, the great man of his district comes, and sits down one amid this vast body of men, to find that in the beginning individually he amounts to little, that in the sum total he is nothing but a vote. Everybody knows him, follows him, bows down to him at home. Here he knows few and awes nobody. Even his wife adds to his chagrin by telling him that she wants to go home, or drives him to franking documents in distress, because she says that in all her life never was she treated as she is treated in dreadful Washington. At home she is the Hon. Mrs. Sun, who has nothing to do but to shine and whom everybody seeks. In Washington she is "only a new member's wife," in a shabby boarding-house, and will never see Mrs. Senator at all, unless she goes in search of her. Her husband, still more unfortunate, finds himself outranked in House and committee by a man not half his equal in native wit. Yet no less by virtue of long and faithful public service he rules, the chairman of an important committee. He knows all the ins and outs of the lobbies, all the tricks of legislation; knows not only every face, but every temperament and temper included in the make-up of this rampageous conglomerate called the House. He knows when to speak, and when to keep still; he knows how to "push" a bill, and how to kill it; and he knows the bill foredoomed to triumph by a legislative instinct. He knows just how to appear in the *Globe*, and just how many copies to send to his constituents; and he sends them. He knows—most important knowledge—how to conciliate the Speaker, and to gain his good-will; he knows, in fine, what our brilliant friend from New York does not know, and very likely will never have a chance to learn—what can come only from long experience—just how to be a skillful, efficient, successful legislator, through days and years of endless parliamentary routine. Before that triumph is achieved he will probably "retire" in disappointed disgust to his rural manor or to his city palace, or be recalled to make way for Hon. Blank, who, having made a fortune, can afford to pay more munificently for a congressional seat. To be sure, there are exceptions to our friend. Two from the steadfast, cultivated, yet rural districts of Central and Western New York—Fenton and Conkling; and two from Tammany itself—Brooks and Wood. To the stranger these four men seem to make the entire representation from New York; solely because through long years of public service in Congress they have built up for themselves a legislative fame, and are known as political powers through the entire nation. Yet of New York's thirty-one representatives how few exert any national influence, or are heard of at all outside of their own districts! This is true while men of commanding talents and acquirements are continually being sent from the richly varied districts of New York. They are too flitting. Before they know or are known they vanish. The dull, commonplace man, who comes here six or ten consecutive years, if industrious and faithful, may be a power; while his more brilliant brothers, going and coming, can but make marks in the sand, which vanish as quickly as themselves. It is more than I can do to keep trace of New York faces. There are men here one is as sure to see as the walls; but they don't come from the Empire State. Before I learn to trace the thirty-one New York faces darting about through the ever tumbling House, lo! they are not there. On the Democratic side sat John Morrissey, immovable as a pillar of Hercules, stalwart and stupid. His one congressional merit was that he looked well and was a dignified House ornament. Immovable as he looked, he was removed, nevertheless; and in his stead flies about a frisky Fenian, Col. William R. Roberts. The most startling facts concerning this gentleman seem to be that he was head and front of the New York Fenians; that he is called the handsomest man in the House, and drives one of the fastest horses on Pennsylvania Avenue,

[Will our readers pardon us for omitting here M. C. A.'s brief notices of quite a number of congressmen with whom she is less acquainted?—ED. IND.]

The New York member of the Thirty-first district is Walter S. Sessions, of Panama, a tall, stately, and rather ministerial looking gentleman, who was born in Vermont, is a lawyer, and was member of the Assembly of New York in 1853-54, a member of the State Senate in 1859 and 1865, and who was elected to the Forty-second Congress as a Republican, and has already made a good record as a working, clear-headed, high-minded legislator. Freeman Clark, of Rochester, is a white-haired gentleman, with a clear, benevolent countenance. He was born in Troy, New York, in 1809; began life as a merchant, was thirty-five years a banker and an officer of railroad companies, was presidential elector in 1856, was appointed Controller of the Currency in the United States Treasury Department in 1865, was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1867, was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress and again to the Forty-second Congress as a Republican. His home has been one of the social centers of Washington during the past winter, he occupying the former residence of the Secretary of State.

Another new member is Clinton L. Merriam, of Locust Grove, born at Leyden, New York, 1834. Before entering Congress he was distinguished in banking and business circles, having been long at the head of an importing and jobbing business, and a banking and stock commission house in the City of New York. He is a man of culture, a lover of the fine arts, and the possessor of some of its finest creations. He has full eyes, florid complexion, and distinctly-defined, expressive features. He has distinguished himself during the present session by offering the resolution which first called attention to the defections of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, which resulted in his removal.

A man of mark among our new men is Clarkson Nott Potter, of New Rochelle, born in Schenectady, New York, 1825. "Blood tells" in physique and in features—clearly cut, perceptive, and intellectual: but not at all in presence. The clerical look of his grandfather and father, Bishop Alonzo Potter and Rev. Eliphalet Nott, was all filtered out before it reached him, and he has pre-eminently the aspect of the man of the world—the extreme cut of his clothes and carefully-cultivated Dundreary whiskers. He was graduated as a civil engineer from the Rensselaer Institute and was a surveyor in Wisconsin. He has since studied law and risen to eminence at the bar. He was elected to the Forty-first and Forty-second Congress as a Democrat. John H. Ketcham, of Dover, New York, a man of mark in Congress was a man of mark before he entered. A representative sent forth from his native town, where he was born, in 1832, he became its supervisor, then a member of the state assembly and of the state senate. From 1863 to 1865 he was colonel of the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York Volunteers. He was elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, and Forty-second Congresses as a Republican, and is one of the most trusted as well as most distinguished of all the working members of the House. Another military member from New York is General Henry W. Slocum, of Brooklyn, born at Delphi, New York, 1827. He was graduated from West Point Academy in 1853, served in Florida, afterward studied law and served in the state legislature, entered the Union army as colonel of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of New York Volunteers, was made brigadier, major-general, and served to the end of the war. He is a tall, stately, distinguished looking man. Another new New York member is Thomas Kinsella, a mighty man of Brooklyn, who is but a mite in Congress. Mr. Kinsella was graduated to this seat of honor from the printer's form and the editor's desk. He has proved that where his heart is there chiefly is his ability—also in the Brooklyn *Eagle*. He has concluded to resign, in order to devote himself exclusively to his journal. Having won the triumph of an election, he is ready to continue a first-rate editor rather than an indifferent legislator. He is a gentleman of kindly bearing and agreeable manners. Another New York editor in Congress is Robert B. Roosevelt, late of the New York *Citizen*. He comes of old Knickerbocker stock, is a jolly gentleman, suggestive of very good dinners, who boasts that his is the wickedest district in the whole State of New York, and that he never addressed his constituents but once. He was born in the City of New York, in 1829, was educated a lawyer, and practiced at the New York bar for twenty years. He is a disciple of Isaak Walton, a passionate lover of the peaceful sport, author of "Game Fish" and "Game Birds of the North," editor of the New York *Citizen* since 1868, and a whole-souled Democrat. No new member has made a more positive mark as a legislator in the same space of time than Ellis H. Roberts of Utica, editor and proprietor of the *Utica Morning Herald*, the leading daily journal of Central New York. Mr Roberts is a little below medium hight, slight, with a white head and a young face, refined features, a bright smile, with a pleasant mingling of the urbane and facetious in his manners. He is a conservative in religion and a radical in politics; not a crazy one, however, for, having once joined a party or measure from conviction of their truth he would be perfectly loyal to them under any condition, at no matter what cost to himself. Mr. Roberts was born in Utica, New York, in 1827, was trained a printer, was graduated from Yale College in 1850, and in 1851 became the editor of the Utica *Herald*. He sat in the National Republican Convention of 1864, and was elected a member of the legislature of New York, 1867. Intellectually he is marked by keen discrimination, insight, clearness of perception, and sound judgment. He is in no sense a "flowery" or imaginative man; yet is possessed of æsthetic tastes and fine culture. His speeches, among the inanity listened to in Congress, are models of conciseness, clear statement, and elegant oratory. He has the crowning traits of a first-class legislator—perception of high principle, and of its adaptation to both individual and universal ends with unswerving fealty to it; a natural leaning toward clanship or partisanship, held in balance by integrity and love of justice; propelled by personal ambition, devotion to the public good, and by temperamental energy, industry, and sound sense. He is a member of the Committee of Ways and Means and an acknowledged leader in the New York delegation. Another man is William A. Wheeler, of Franklin and St. Lawrence Counties. St. Lawrence is a banner county and on the Continent would be a great country in itself. At first glance Mr. Wheeler has somewhat of a granite aspect. His mouth would seem a little grim in expression, were it not smoothed out by a pair of the kindest eyes in the world, whose smile lights his entire countenance. He is strong and earnest in conviction, wise in judgment, shrewd, clear, and far-seeing in intellect. He lives at Malone, New York, where he was born, in 1819. He is a lawyer by profession, and was for several years district attorney of Franklin County, was a member of the New York House of Assembly, a member of the New York Senate, president of the New York Constitutional Convention in 1867-68, was elected to the Thirty-seventh, Forty-first, and Forty-second Congresses as a Republican, and is now chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroad, besides serving on other committees. His opinions are of great weight, and he is one of the most trusted and influential members of the House.

But, in running back over their record and time of service, you will see how few New Yorkers now in Congress have ever had any fair chance to distinguish themselves, or to bring high honor on their state as legislators. If from my "third-story front," which is high enough to lift me above any interested motive, I may presume to proffer any advice to any district of my dear native state, it is this: Be sure that you send to Congress your *best representative man*, and then let him stay here till he brings to himself and to you a name and fame and power in the nation. Don't recall him because John Tadpole, who has wriggled into riches, wants to air his horses on Pennsylvania Avenue; or because Mrs. Tadpole hankers to taste for herself the flesh-pots of this political Egypt.

NATIONALITY AND SOVEREIGNTY INSEPARABLE.

BY PROF. TAYLER LEWIS, LL.D.

THE root of all political philosophy is to be found in Deuteronomy xxxii, 8: "It is God who gives the nations their inheritance." A people exists before its outward formal constitution. Conventions, and other proceedings to such an end, are only evidences of this previous fact, deriving all their significance from it and to be interpreted by it. The impossibility of its being otherwise has been previously shown. No governments have of themselves any power of beginning. "It is he that hath made us, and not we ourselves." There can be no gathering of peoples or of individuals into an organic state without some unity previously existing as cause and origin.

Without dwelling further on this, we proceed to say that, among the historic events that have made us what we are, constituting us a unity and a sovereignty among the political sovereignties of the earth, there are many that might be referred to as prior to the great birth-struggle which separated us from the mother country. This, however, stands so conspicuous and involves so much of the essential argument that we find it the best point from which to begin our *practical* reasoning. But even that war, instead of making us one people, found us such. It is simply evidence of a previous unity acknowledged in the event itself. The universal popular uprising proves this. There was no need of formal alliances for that purpose. The blow aimed at the one life hurt all through and all over. The gatherings in the towns and cities were the real causalities. State legislatures and conventions were but the recording of them. Whatever form these state or provincial proceedings might take, they were simply ratifications of what the great people had decreed, and which must not be resisted. So the mustering of armies in the North, the appointment of a commander-in-chief from the South, the assembling of Congresses, the Declaration of Independence as one people and in the name of one people, all testify to the same vital fact. We were as much one national being on the 4th of July, 1776, as on the 4th of July, 1871. The rudimentary articles then hastily framed were not the creative power, but the embryo form of organization. The plastic life preceded, or they would never have had existence. In whatever way selected, the individual agents who gave them form represented this previous people. If they had not so made them, or had they been insufficient for the then present emergencies, that same spontaneous action of the one wide *community*, whatever modes might have been found most convenient and most efficient, would have, doubtless, in some way remedied the matter, even though it had been by the removal of everything local or partial that stood in the way.

A practical case here will readily explain what may seem too abstractly stated. Let us suppose, then, that at that eventful time in the national life some local influence had caused the State of New Jersey, then hardly anything more than a land-patent of the Duke of York, or his heirs, to stand aloof from the great national movement. She appeals to state rights; and, surely, if the states were ever political sovereignties, the plea was plausible then. New Jersey refuses to come in. Nay, more: as an independent power, she forbids the passage of Washington's army across her sovereign domain. Or, after the war, let us suppose, she chooses to remain without, and claims to exercise toward Pennsylvania and New York the right that France exercises in respect to Germany and Spain; no crossing her territories without permission, or, at least, without a tax. Would it have been allowed by the great people

The Independent.

A BRIDAL.

BY DELLE W. COOKE.

The earth is decked with bridal veils,
Hung over pear-tree, plum, and thorn;
The peach-trees blush by garden-walls,
Like blooming clouds of rosy morn.

The air is jubilant with song,
The music of her wedding-bells;
From thousand vibrant, ringing throats
The melody exultant swells.

The veils and blushes of the bride,
Like hazy cloud and crimson morn,
Presage the glowing passion-heats
Of noon and happy summer born.

In all the summer-tide of bliss
The panting earth in beauty lies
'Neath toying winds, and kiss of waves,
And loving glance of summer skies.

While through the dewy, breathless night
The earth is wrapped in fleecy clouds,
The beacon-fires of love are lit
On starry hights, in shining crowds.

And, when the days are fully come
For all the varied beauteous birth,
The rosy fruits of love shall lie
All smiling on the lap of earth.

A TRAMP THROUGH JAPAN.

BY WILLIAM E. GRIFFIS.

In a journey across Japan in winter one has choice of many modes of travel. There being neither Pullman nor Cunard, one must learn the faculty of adaptation. The only practicable route from the north-west provinces is over mountains covered with snow. A horse is out of the question, and *norimonos* cannot be carried for love, money, or force. The best of all vehicles is that ancient one, the feet. In our journey of 330 miles, we first tried riding pick-a-pack on the shoulders of mountain guides—tolerably pleasant, in spite of a top-knot and very much pomatum. *Kagos* are most in use in Japan. These are bamboo-baskets, slung on a pole and carried by two coolies. Being limited in its dimensions, one has to take his choice of positions. He can either recline in a V shape, like a pair of inverted dividers, with feet and head on a level; or he may tie his legs in a knot, and vary the monotony of the jolt by trying to sleep. The main objection to napping, however, is that one always falls asleep at the wrong end. The head keeps wide-awake, while the feet are incorrigibly somnolent. A pleasant mode of locomotion is in the *iin-riki-sha*, which means man-power carriage. These were invented in Japan, and are in use on all the great roads and in the large cities. They are light carriages, mounted on springs, holding one person, and are drawn by a man who steps in the shafts and rattles gayly on, making as good time as a horse. Our favorites, however, were our feet; and, traveling thus, we could see the wondrous loveliness of this land of mountains and evergreen valleys and shining seas.

There are two climates in Japan. On the west coast, north of the 34th parallel of north latitude, and in all the country west of the mountains in the center of Japan, there is much rain; and from December to March the snow lies from four to twelve feet deep. On the east coast snow sufficient to cover the ground for twenty-four hours is a rarity. What the east coast lacks in snow or rain it makes up in wind, occasionally rising to the dignity of a typhoon.

Our route from Fukuwi, near the Sea of Japan, lay over mountains never before crossed by a foreigner. In order to find a way in the drifted snow over the hidden path, eight guides in snow-shoes went ahead to poke the soft snow, find the hard path, and tramp a new one for our party. At night we rested in the mountain inns, relishing with all our heart, stomach, and limbs the hospitable "rest and a guide and food and fire." The perennial good nature and kindly heartiness of the unspoiled Japanese character shone conspicuous in these places; and kindness, such as the heart cannot forget, throws even now a ruddy glow over those winter memories. We usually slept in the rooms once used by Daimios, on their yearly journeys to Yedo. Their "cards" (boards inscribed with Chinese characters certifying that fact) hung plentifully around the room, relics of the past, like the tattered flags of the knights in Westminster. We found that the people, in addition to rice and radishes, supplemented their diet with boar and monkey steaks. The woods were full of these animals. One man, our host, had speared eight wild hogs in one month, all lusty and fat and very large. We abstained from eating monkey, however, because *that*, on the Darwinian theory, is a clear case of cannibalism. These poor heathen eat their ancestors without salt or compunctions. It is a mistake to suppose that cattle-breeding will not pay in Japan. The people willingly eat meat in almost any form, when they can get it. The poverty of the fauna of Japan is well known. Meat is not cheap, but we have frequently seen apes, wolves, eagles, foxes, bears, badgers, and martens exposed for sale, to be eaten by the people. Meat-shops in Yedo are numbered by the score, and meat can be bought in every city.

In four days we emerged from the mountains and the solemn groves; and, after passing through the mulberry tracts of the silk country, we saw Lake Biwa, a picture of green massily framed in mountains. Already the long black scarf of smoke from the little steamer built by Ruskin's countrymen lay London-black against the snowy background of the opposite shore. Even in Japan's heart beat the fires of steam and of coal-smoke. On the fifth day we struck the to-kai-do (east sea-road), the great highway of Japan—the Appian Way of this land, and which was old before Rome was new. Stretching from Miaco to Yedo, it is nearly 400 miles long, from 20 to 80 feet wide, well macadamized and kept in good repair, and lined along its entire distance with grand old pine trees, which give grateful shade and arch its leagues of length like a cathedral aisle. Though traversing mainly the great plain in the east of Japan, it rises over mountains and descends into valleys; anon it passes over the top of immense dykes, built to break the force of typhoons or tidal sea-waves. Here it divides a village, and again it is ost in the mazes of a large city; whence it emerges into the green loveliness of gardens, groves, and fields tilled to perfection. In ancient days, yea, within two decades, the road was ever the scene of spectacular feudalism. The great and small Daimios, with their retinues miles long, and with all the insiguia of princely splendor, passed over this road to the capitol, in obedience to the Shiogun. Over this road tramped the armies of Iyeyas, the unifier of Japan; hither plodded the followers of Xavier and Loyola, preaching the doctrines of the Cross and of the Keys. The stately magnificence of the ancient pines and the dust presence of sublime mountains make it the fit scenery of feudalism —the pathway of Japan's greatest chieftain and the fierce zealots of the now accursed sect. A different sight to-day made the heart leap and the eye kindle. Emerging from exile of a year, here in the Leart of Japan, we saw telegraph poles, in bare, grim, silent majesty, yet eloquent as pulses of light. In a few months the wires will connect the Sacred City, older than Rome, with the girdle that clasps the globe.

Japan has many beautiful names. The one most used by her poets is "The Land of Great Peace," yet for centuries it was a land of strife and blood. Parts of it are like the coal-pits of Europe. We passed over many battle-fields, some of ancient times and two of the late civil war. The great battle of Se-ki-nga-ha-ra, near Lake Biwa, in which Iyeyas, who founded the dynasty of the Shioguns or Taicoons, defeated the leagued forces of the Daimios, is marked by an enclosure planted with pines and marked by a mound of stone, with an avenue leading from the main road. Other smaller fields were marked by mounds. Here were "battles from forgotten ages, battles from yesterday, battle-fields that long ago Nature had healed and reconciled to herself with the sweet oblivion of flowers." In a few days more we passed through Shidzuoka, near which city now lives the last Taicoon of the long line of the family of Tokugawa. He spends his quiet life in retirement. The tombs of his ancestors are neglected, desecrated, and are to be sold for their land and old metal. The mansion of his once chief retainer in the capital is now a school of science and law.

We cannot in this article tell a tithe of the wonders of Nature, of art, or of the incoming civilization which we saw with delight or sadness—the cosy villages, embosomed in groves; the teeming cities; the immense castles and moats; the wide riverbeds, whose flood is born in the storm and dies in the sunshine; the regal mountains crowned white; and the landscape, now sublime, now unique and minutely pretty. On one day at sunrise we caught sight at once of the ocean at our feet, and afar off queenly Fusiyawà, sweeping from plain to its own solitary home, as though a universe had heaped a cone of silver, and bade earth call it the peerless mountain—*Fu-si*, no two such. We sailed over the Bay of Suruga, with a balmy breeze rippling crystal waves, under a sky fleecy with God's flocks and distantly sleeping in dreams of color. Tradition tells us that this bay, of over 600 miles in area, was once solid land. As gradually it sunk Fusiyawà was born, and when Japan's glory was complete this bay was as it is now.

Before we reached Yedo we had seen the new gold and silver coinage, the semi-weekly mail carrier, the new postage stamps, the moving locomotive, the pulsing telegraph, the steam navy of Japan, and Yokohama expanded far beyond its size of one year ago. Nor is all the progress of Japan simply and grossly material. We heard of the sailing of the Embassy to America, of the settled purpose of the government to wink itself into religious toleration. We saw the formation of a church-body of native Christians. We saw an American lady, engaged by the Japanese Government, teaching Japanese girls. We know of discussions in the Japanese Parliament touching the abolition of concubinage and of divorce simply at the will of the husband, and the education of women throughout the Empire. We see the custom of wearing two swords fading away. We have seen the documents by which Japan is to be divided into eight school districts, embracing 55,000 public schools, in which all classes and perhaps, at no distant time, both sexes may receive a full and free instruction in the modern branches of knowledge.

All this and more we have looked upon; and, though we see many grave problems for the Japanese to work out, we know and daily see enough to count it a work giving fullness to heart and life to help forward the increasing purpose of New Japan.

ENGLISH VIEW OF THE "ALABAMA" CLAIMS.

BY R. D. BENEDICT, ESQ.

I READ with great interest the recent article in THE INDEPENDENT by President Woolsey on the Treaty of Washington. I think he cannot have seen, or he would have referred to them, a series of articles in the London *Law Times* on the subject, in the course of which that paper, which is a deservedly high authority on legal questions in England, discusses the question of our right to present the claims for indirect damages to the Tribunal of Arbitration, and the attitude in which England would place herself by a withdrawal from the arbitration in, a manner very different from the way in which some of the English papers have discussed them.

I quote from the article in the *Law Times* of Feb. 17th. Speaking of our claim for indirect damages, the paper says:

"Is this claim admissible before the arbitrators? If so, is it well founded? We have already stated our opinion as to the merits of such a claim if put forward in an ordinary action; but we must examine the present one in connection with the language of the Treaty and with the acknowledged facts of the case. From the very commencement of the 'Alabama' difficulty many prominent statesmen and a large section of the press of the United States have urged their Government to demand from Great Britain the right to repudiate either the arbitration or the claims that should be submitted? The arbitrators are to 'decide all questions that shall be laid before them on the part of the two governments.' Do not the dreaded claims come within this provision? Is not their remoteness a most fitting question for the court. What would be thought of a person who, in an ordinary court of justice, refused to be bound by the verdict unless judge and jury took his interpretation of the contract in dispute? The whole matter seems to us absurdly simple. Certain differences have been for a considerable time existing between Great Britain and the United States; the two governments have, after careful deliberation, devised a means for clearing away those differences; they have agreed to refer all of them which have grown out of certain acts to a tribunal constituted in a mode and located in a place which are decidedly in the advantage of Great Britain; the tribunal has the largest powers, and is to determine all questions; and yet the offending party, who has already apologized, denies the competence of this tribunal to decide what it has always known to be one of the most important of the differences.

"But, though we are satisfied that the claims for indirect losses are within both the letter and the spirit of the convention, we are equally satisfied that they are without foundation. A line must be drawn; but it is for the arbitrators to say where, and we will not presume to anticipate their judgment."

The article then proceeds to argue that the claims are not valid against England, or at least some of them.

I have been greatly surprised that none of our papers should have laid before the American public such an English view of the matter as this. It seems to me to supplement Pres. Woolsey's article, and perhaps may interest your readers.

Art.

"WHAT IS THE 'GOLDEN PATH' TO ART?"

BY JAMES JACKSON JARVES.

THIS question is practically answered in the careers of two classes of artists, each of which sounds the key-note of pursuit of art according to its fundamental traits of character and the widely differing aims in view. With one class "golden" embodies plans of success based on sincerity of purpose, singleness of mind, sacrifice of self and sense, an unshaken determination to win perfection, the recognition of art as a high calling, and a lofty appreciation of its sacred and beautiful work for humanity; in fine, an enthusiastic consecration of its best service to administering, in the garb of beauty, to the culture and happiness of mankind, without bargaining or plotting for worldly distinction and profit. To learn what art really is, interpret it truly, bear its burdens cheerfully, serve it faithfully, leaving the results to the great Distributor of compensations—such is the aim and practice of the class I will now individualize, while leaving the counterfeit to a more convenient opportunity.

The query surrounding gut, "What is the golden path?" virtually resolves itself into this question: Whose career best fulfills the obligations of art, and whose practice offers the best guide to technical mastery? Were I to select a living painter as an embodiment of the general qualities at issue, I might be led into invidious comparisons or be seduced into partial judgments. In any incomplete career or in any one person it would be extremely difficult to find all the virtues required to constitute the perfect guide. Such individuals mark great epochs of progress and arrive in this world only in rare centuries. But for the special purpose in view, without fear of exciting the envy of any one who knew him or challenging positive objections, I may cite the attainments of an artist, recently deceased, as coming the nearest to my comprehension of the *modern master and guide*, and likewise as an auspicious promise for the eventual development of a sound national school of art in America.

I refer to the late J. H. Hotchkiss, of Rome. It is unfortunate that he lived to complete so few pictures, all of which have passed into private hands in England and America. Recently, however, his numerous sketches and drawings were scattered at an unheralded auction in New York. These suffice to show the varied steps of his progress and thoroughness of independent study, guided solely by his own intuitions, until he attained not the full mastery he himself had in view, but a decisive skill and insight into landscape art. His was a style full of magnificent promise and rich in positive technical results; in its general character a genuine reflection of the forms and spirit of Nature in her own moods, irrespective, as often with Turner, of any interblending of personal idiosyncrasies of feeling or imagination. He did not create a world to fill it with his own creatures; but accepted the world as it was created, drew forth its best speech, and clothed it in its raiment—a strict naturalistic artist of the highest order. Hotchkiss's career was as brief and sad as his example of what may be accomplished under the most adverse conditions is wonderful and commendable. His first lesson of life, after his extreme boyhood, was learned in Western New York, in a little town near the Genesee River, as a laborer in a brick-yard, among a herd of the lowest Irish, brick-tying with them at night in an ordinary action; but we must examine the present one in connection with the language of the Treaty and with the acknowledged facts of the case. From the very commencement of the 'Alabama' difficulty many prominent statesmen and a large section of the press of the United States have urged their Government to demand from Great Britain the right to repudiate either the arbitration or the claims that should be submitted? The arbitrators are to 'decide all questions that shall be laid before them on the part of the two governments.' Do not the dreaded claims come within this provision? Is not their remoteness a most fitting question for the court. What would be thought of a person who, in an ordinary court of justice, refused to be bound by the verdict unless judge and jury took his interpretation of the contract in dispute? The whole matter seems to us absurdly simple. Certain differences have been for a considerable time existing between Great Britain and the United States; the two governments have, after careful deliberation, devised a means for clearing away those differences; they have agreed to refer all of them which have grown out of certain acts to a tribunal constituted in a mode and located in a place which are decidedly in the advantage of Great Britain; the tribunal has the largest powers, and is to determine all questions; and yet the offending party, who has already apologized, denies the competence of this tribunal to decide what it has always known to be one of the most important of the differences.

"But, though we are satisfied that the claims for indirect losses are within both the letter and the spirit of the convention, we are equally satisfied that they are without foundation. A line must be drawn; but it is for the arbitrators to say where, and we will not presume to anticipate their judgment."

The article then proceeds to argue that the claims are not valid against England, or at least some of them.

I have been greatly surprised that none of our papers should have laid before the American public such an English view of the matter as this. It seems to me to supplement Pres. Woolsey's article, and perhaps may interest your readers.

Art.

"WHAT IS THE 'GOLDEN PATH' TO ART?"

BY JAMES JACKSON JARVES.

THIS question is practically answered in the careers of two classes of artists, each of which sounds the key-note of pursuit of art according to its fundamental traits of character and the widely differing aims in view. With one class "golden" embodies plans of success based on sincerity of purpose, singleness of mind, sacrifice of self and sense, an unshaken determination to win perfection, the recognition of art as a high calling, and a lofty appreciation of its sacred and beautiful work for humanity; in fine, an enthusiastic consecration of its best service to administering, in the garb of beauty, to the culture and happiness of mankind, without bargaining or plotting for worldly distinction and profit. To learn what art really is, interpret it truly, bear its burdens cheerfully, serve it faithfully, leaving the results to the great Distributor of compensations—such is the aim and practice of the class I will now individualize, while leaving the counterfeit to a more convenient opportunity.

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have often called the attention of persons to its fine points. Very few beginners would have chosen a subject requiring so much faithful drawing. His genius was coupled with extreme modesty and diffidence. He soon was enabled to take a room, and clothe himself in decent garments. In about a year he was able to visit the Catskills, and the residence of the lamented Cole, where he was treated very kindly, and which seemed to be the first occurrence in his career which gave him any confidence in his own powers. Soon after his return from this trip our paths diverged, and I lost trace of him until I learned that he was in Rome. I have been looking to hear of his fame, which only came with news of his death."

The interval between the time when Mr. Levings "lost trace of him" and his death was spent mainly in New York and Rome, in an incessant, untiring devotion to art. Independent in his observations and methods of self-instruction and mode of life, he was faithful to his own convictions, intuitive or acquired. Uninfluenced by considerations of fame, money, self-love, or even ordinary comfort; as thoroughly original and individual in all that he did as it he had been born into a world in which its art was to be created solely by him; unawed by the greatest works and reputations, yet keenly appreciative of the best of others; seeing all Nature and art simply to be instructed thereby into a nature and art of his own; borrowing, stealing, copying from no one; ever keen of sight; enthusiastic; seldom other than judicious even in fine criticisms of works which in most instances require careful study to rightly appreciate; invariably "modest," but firm; scorner of shams of all sorts, notably the fashionably artistic; as "faithful in details" as powerfully based in general principles; a martyr in one sense to his notions of art; ascetic in habits from necessities of purse; prouder than Lucifer, because his was the pride of a dignified, self-sustaining independence, determined to win perfection by absolute TRUTH of work and character; submitting all persons and things to the crucible of his keen, native sense; over-sensitive, if you will, but read his training and fortunes; a well-rounded, balanced, noble character in a tottering body, that would break before bending, isolated from the average mind, because of the real rectitude and hight of his own, its nobility of aims, firmness of will, and, above all, its absolute truthfulness, sincerity, and scorn of all pettiness and meanness—such is my recollection of Hotchkiss's individual traits. Besides, his was a most affectionate disposition, albeit he despised the hollow talk of society, and perhaps, as is natural to all deep natures, felt his early wounds more than was good for him. But it must be remembered he came to Europe to hide himself from not only the world, but even his few friends, until he had convinced himself, not them merely, that he had mastered his profession and was worthy of the name of artist. For a half-score years he lived so secluded that few knew him by name, and lives reduced to a chestnut diet of meals; poor and independent and trustful as only the real artist knows how to be. In his last resource, to prevent absolute starvation, he would part with one or more of his carefully finished sketches, to brother artists, for a trifle; thus, although not claiming himself to be one, teaching those who considered their fame and position as already won. Alas, for us! Just as he began to be satisfied that it was his time to appear, and appreciating connoisseurs, English and American, and artists universally, began to acknowledge his extraordinary ability, his health, so cruelly undermined by his early privations, entirely broke down. In a single day, as it were, in Sicily, in the summer of 1869, as he was at work, a soldier with his armor on to his latest breath—like Raphael, pencil in hand to the last—his soul winged its triumphant flight to a better land. So much for his person and character. These point out the first steps of the "Golden Path." The final steps we shall find in our review of his style and principles of painting.

Music.

THE past fortnight has been one of farewells. On the 29th of April Miss Nilsson took leave of the American stage in a benefit performance at the Academy of Music, appearing in acts from different operas, and giving for her last selection the mad scene from "Hamlet." There was a magnificent audience, which loaded the prima donna with flowers, called her back again and again, and testified in every possible way the strong regard which is felt for this fascinating artist in all parts of the United States which she has visited. She carries away such fabulous sums of money and (let us hope) such pleasant recollections of American cordiality that she may naturally be expected in due season to return. M. Capoul and Mlle. Duval left some days before Miss Nilsson, without any formal leave-taking, and the labors of the closing night were shared by Brignoli and Miss Cary. The 29th of April was to have been the end of all opera until next October; for on the 30th the Academy was engaged for the Orpheon Festival, and on the 1st of May all the great singers were booked for Europe by the steamship "Cuba." But Mr. Carl Rosa bought off the Orpheon Society, and, the night after Nilsson's farewell, had a grand closing performance of his own, which in many respects surpassed that of his rival. It is believed that the Academy never before held so many people as on this occasion, and it has certainly seldom seen a more enthusiastic and demonstrative assemblage. That Madame Rosa and Mr. Wachtel should be encored to the echo was only to be expected. The lady was recalled after every piece, and when, for an *encore* in an act of "The Bohemian Girl," she introduced the "Star Spangled Banner" the acclamations of the gallery were tremendous. Mr. Wachtel's friends were equally vociferous. Hankerchiefs were waved at him, and shouts and clappings rent the air whenever he entered or left the scene. But we were a little surprised as well as delighted at the warmth of the popular testimonials to Mr. Santley. Our readers know how highly we have always rated this magnificent artist ever since he first sang to small and unappreciative audiences in Mr. Dolby's unfortunate concert troupe; but we did not suppose the multitude were so thoroughly ronsed to his merits as it now appears they are. At the end of the evening he was loudly called for; and when at last he made his appearance, with his hat and overcoat, dressed for the street, the people gave him an ovation. All the principal artists were called before the curtain, when it was all over, four and even five times, and a demand was made for Mr. Carl Rosa, who received on his appearance, from friends in the audience, a carved ivory baton, mounted with gold. In a modest speech he promised to come back and give good opera again. The honors earned by this lyric manager are worthily bestowed, for he has done more to *improve* the lyric stage in New York than any of his predecessors.

....The Philharmonic Society closed its thirtieth season last Saturday evening, before a rather thin audience. Schubert's great symphony in C, Liszt's "Mazeppa," and the andante from Beethoven's trio No. 6 for piano, violin, and 'cello were the orchestral selections. Mr. Richard Hoffman played Mozart's piano concerto in A, and Miss Sterling played the slumber song from Bach's "Christmas Oratorio" and three songs from Schumann's "Dichterliebe." The concert altogether was one of the finest in point of execution of the whole year. The season has not been a brilliant one, though it has been eminently successful. Mr. Bergmann was for a large part of the winter in very bad health; and, perhaps in consequence of this misfortune, the programmes have contained a greater proportion of the usual dull familiar works. The vocal music, with a few exceptions (among which we place the singing of Miss Sterling last week), has been inexcusably mediocre.

....The Church Music Association produced Beethoven's great Mass in D last week for the first time in America. The stupendous difficulties of such a work are entirely too much for Dr. Pech and the ladies and gentlemen under his charge; and we cannot congratulate the Association on the result of an attempt which ought not to be called bold, but foolhardy. The deficiencies of the chorus were embellished by some execrable solo singing.

....All the famous musicians, it seems, talk about coming to America. Next year we are to have Lucca, Carlotta Patti, Tamberlik, Arabella Goddard, Rubinstein, and, possibly, Wachtel and Santley again. Franz Abt, the song writer, arrived last week. Johann Strauss is coming to Mr. Gilmore's Jubilee; and we now learn that Hans von Bulow is making a professional tour of Germany, preparatory to a voyage to the United States next fall.

Science.

A DISCOVERY bearing on the antiquity of man has just been made, in the finding of teeth of an extinct shark, *Carcharodon*, perforated apparently by human agency, together with many concretionary nodules, having longitudinal perforations, unlike those produced by the action of any boring mollusca, in the Suffolk crag, or older Pliocene beds of England. Shark's teeth, in which the genus *Otodus* is also represented, form the greater part of the fossils of this red crag, which extends from Walton-on-the-Naze, in Essex, to Aldborough, in Suffolk, and recedes five to fifteen miles from the coast. Specimens of these teeth have lately been brought before the Anthropological Institute of London which bear traces of some artificial force in drilling a small hole, altogether similar in position and direction to the perforation made by South Sea Islanders of the present day in the teeth of sharks, for the purpose of stringing them into ornaments and necklaces. Often these perforations, from end to end, are filled by the crag material, showing that the teeth must have been immersed in the sea after their peforation; and, therefore, that with the perforating agent must have been coeval or even anterior to the Red-crag period.

Mr. Charlesworth their discoverer, explained the conditions under which the boring mollusca, *Pholas* and *Saxicava* penetrate stones and solid substances, and described the habits of burrowing sponges, *Clione*, and destructive annelides, *Teredo*, pointing out the differences between their action or effects and those under consideration. Decay would have attacked the whole surface; cleavage could not effect a cylindrical perforation, nor do any specimens display any line or crack of its commencement. Thus far, the scientific men who have examined these specimens are at an entire loss to account for their perforations by other than human agency. A letter was read, at the meeting referred to, from Professor Owen, saying that, after careful examination, "the ascription of the perforations to human mechanical agency seemed the most probable explanation of the facts."

If, then, these remains are veritable evidences of human life and work in the Pliocene age, this discovery will carry the existence of man in that locality back to a period remoter than any relics hitherto obtained have done—coeval with that of the *Mastodon arvernensis* and far older than the mammoth age.

....The Royal Geographical Society of London recently listened to an account given by W. G. Palgrave of a journey made by himself and four companions in July, 1870, through northeastern Anatolia. Setting out from Trebizond, they ascended the deep valley of the Pyxartes, the only opening which the mountainous region offers for penetrating the interior, and along which the ordinary road to Bayazid and Persia runs. Their observations commenced near the entrance to the valley, where their attention was attracted by an extensive bar of loose, water-worn stones, from fifty to sixty feet in hight, crossing the valley for two-thirds of its width. The stones proved not to belong to the neighboring rocks; and, as glacier-worn rocks were met with in the same valley, there was no room for doubt that they were deposited there at the remote period when the Polar ice-cap descended to far lower latitudes than it does at present, and when perpetual snow clothed the mountain tops of Anatolia and glaciers filled the heads of its valleys. Walnut, plane, alder, and maple trees clothed the coast lands, succeeded by the oak, beech, and ash; but the lower slopes to 1,000 feet of elevation formed a zone of the magnificent *Azalea Pontica*, which at that time covered the land in full bloom with brilliant sheets of blossom. Above this succeeded the *Rhododendron*. At 6,000 feet nothing but short grass clothed the rugged slopes; and to these elevations the inhabitants are accustomed to lead their flocks for pasture during the summer months. The travelers penetrated as far as Eringan, on the Upper Euphrates, in a southeast direction; after that they turned west by north for 80 miles, to the mineral district of Kara-Hissar, the "Black Castle," in which were found extremely rich though not large mines of silver and lead; and eventually they struck northward, and traveled back by the Black Sea coast to Trebizond. They were convinced that the country offered a fruitful field for scientific and archæological investigation, in its volcanic formations, its ancient ruins, and in the relics of primitive tribes in the hills—such as the "Kizzilbash," a red-haired people, totally different from the modern inhabitants of the valleys.

....Professor Schonn proposes in *Poggendorff's Annalen* a new employment of cylindrical lenses in spectroscopic examinations. In these observations it is not necessary that all rays of light falling on the prisms should be parallel; but only that they be all in parallel planes. Cylindrical lenses, therefore, are better adapted for illuminating the slit than those of any other form. From a preliminary examination he has learned that well-defined spectra are thus obtained, in which the full extent of the prism is available. As lines which lie in a horizontal position are seen with greater precision, the spectrum may be so arranged as to secure a horizontal image of the slit.

....M. Gidot states in *Comptes Rendus* that when pure sulphide of carbon is placed along with granulated silver or other metal in a strong glass bottle, and then vigorously shaken, electric sparks are seen inside the bottle. If water be poured on the bottle while these are manifested, they cease at once; but recommence if the shaking be repeated. By an exposure of several months' duration to strong sunlight in a sealed tube, pure sulphide of carbon decomposes into a solid, flocculent, reddish matter, and a peculiar gas, whose nature has not yet been determined.

....M. Diamilla Muller, who is engaged in researches on terrestrial magnetism, states that in the vicinity of certain rocks in the Adriatic Sea the needle of the compass deviates from its true position to the extent of an angle of two degrees. This is not only a most remarkable scientific fact, but one of the greatest practical importance. By such a variation a steamer or vessel might readily be turned out of its course into real danger. Besides, what occurs in the Adriatic may occur elsewhere, and often constitute the occasion of shipwreck.

....An unusually low level of water in Lake Constance has brought to light another lacustrine station of great extent in the Untersee near the village of Ermatingen. Stakes which have been raised are found to be pointed in a triangular manner. Excavations yield silicious hatchets and arrow-heads, also lances, and to some extent stags' teeth of large size. The children and people of Ermatingen are said to have enriched themselves with these discoveries; the more valuable part of which will, no doubt, find their way to the cantonal collections.

....The *Food Journal* relates that Pompeian dinners usually comprised three courses: the first consisting of eggs, oysters, salad, pickles, etc.; the second of made dishes, fish, roaste, etc.; the third of pastry, confectionery, and fruits. A painting at Pompeii represents a feast in those days, in which an immense dish containing four peacocks stands in the center of the table, surrounded by lobsters, one holding a blue egg in its claws, another a stuffed rat, another an oyster, and the fourth a basketful of grasshoppers. At the bottom of the table are four dishes of fish; and above these partridges, hares, and squirrels, each holding its head between its paws. All these are surrounded by a sort of sausage; outside this runs a circle of yolks of eggs; then follows a row of peaches, melons, and cherries; and at last of all are placed the vegetables in great variety.

....The great work on the Suez Canal, illustrated in the most profuse and artistic manner, is soon to be published. This work, by M. Montsell, the engineer of the Canal Company, promises to exceed in extent M. Alphand's famous history of the parks and promenades of Paris. It will be divided into ten series, commencing with the plans of the canal, the geology of the isthmus, the working establishments, the distribution of fresh water, with full details of the dredging machines and their numerous accessories, the dry excavators, jetties, and sluice-gates; and ending with the workshops, the arrangements for working and lighting the canal, and, finally, the light-houses at its entrance. The illustrations will consist of three hundred folio engravings on copper.

Missions.

RUSSIAN missions, though little known abroad, have been sustained by the National Church for many years among various idolatrous tribes embraced within the empire, and are prosecuted at the present time with renewed energy. One of the most interesting of these was founded half a century ago in the Altai region, on the borders of Baikal, by a monk named Macarius, who is described as having united in himself the spirit of Fenelon and the heart of St. Vincent de Paul. Although imperfectly sustained, and often lacking the very means of existence, the mission flourished, surviving the death of Macarius, and has been successful in bringing large numbers of the nomad pagans of this region into the Christian fold and faith.

Up to within a few years, however, the cause of missions in Russia was not of general interest, even among those who were the most zealous members of the Church. The change was wrought by the present venerable Archbishop of Moscow. When, in his youth, as simple priest at Irkoutsk, news came that a missionary had fallen by assassination among the pagan Kouriles of the extreme East, he felt himself called by duty to go and take his place. His wife joyously declared herself ready to follow him. They went out together, and labored twenty-five years in the islands of the Kouriles, uniting the work of teacher to that of missionary—he, while translating the Bible, constructing an alphabet for the language, cultivating fields, and distributing seeds and grain among the people; she, while grathering young and old about her as scholars, going into homes to show mothers how to care for and clothe their children and how to relieve their maladies.

He was called back to the archbishopric of Moscow, in his old age, he has founded a missionary society on a grand scale, which exhibits great activity and is steadily gaining the sympathy and support of all classes of Christians. It is his aim to reach not only Mohammedans and Jews, but particularly Buddhists, fire-worshiping idolaters, numbered by millions in the Russian Empire. Some of the missionaries of this society have already penetrated to China and Japan, and have been prospered in their labors wherever they have gone.

....The Sontal insurrection, in 1855, first drew the attention of Christians to this wild mountain race. The Sontals, numbering about two million persons, inhabit that part of India extending from the hills opposite Bhagulpore in the north to the confines of Orissa in the south, a distance of about four hundred miles. They are, without doubt, a remnant of one of the original tribes of the country, that were driven to the jungles rather than submit to their ancient conquerors. Simple in their manner of life and expert in the use of the bow, they have no idea of civilized arts, education, or a written language. They have no distinctions of caste, no creed, no priests, no idols or temples. Their only religious rites are a few ceremonies and festivals under the shade of trees beside their mountain streams. As a people they are remarkably brave and independent; and, though rough and wild, always open, straightforward, truthful and honest. Lies and thefts are hardly known in the land. The women are more intelligent looking than the men, and exhibit an approach to civilization in their fondness for ornament.

In 1867 Mr. Johnson, who had given up his commission in the British army to join the preaching of the Gospel, was joined by Messrs. Börresen and Skrefsrud, and all united in piling up a heap of stones in the jungle and calling it "Ebenezer," as their mission station among the Sontals. In less than a year houses for school-teachers were built, a training school was opened for pupils, and four young men were expressing a wish to become followers of Christ. Since then the language has been mastered, the Gospel has been preached to the poor, converts have been baptized, schools have been opened, and a Christian church has been gathered in the midst of the wilds of Sontalistan. One of the missionaries has made it his work to elaborate a written language. A Sontali grammar has been prepared with great care, and is now in the press. After collecting all the words for a vocabulary, they are found to number no less than 18,000. Besides, 300 Sontali songs and many interesting oral traditions have been compiled, which are now in the course of translation for publication, and which cannot fail to throw much light on the history of the race.

A most favorable impression prevails among these rustic people regarding the Christian religion. In their oppression and trouble from rapacious Hindu landlords they have found sympathizing friends in the missionaries at Ebenezer, and they begin to see that Christian people are their true helpers, and that they have their social as well as their spiritual well-being at heart. About a hundred of the head men of the different villages met together lately to consider the claims of Christianity; and, after much consideration, they came to the conclusion that the God of the Christians is the only true God, and they resolved that the Christian religion was friendly to the poor and the oppressed, and that consequently Sontals in any way be hindered from adopting it. To show that they were in real earnest, they there and then deprived one of their own class of his right any longer to act as head man of his village because he had shown hostility to the Christians at Ebenezer. The people generally seem ready to forsake their *bongas* ghosts, and to call on the true and living God. Thus the Sontal field is white for the harvest, while the laborers are far too few to meet the demands of the work.

....A correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, writing in reference to the recent persecutions of Christians in Japan, declares that the French missioners have lately been pursuing a course similar to that of their Jesuit predecessors, already described in this column. During the past year they have been secretly wandering through the villages in the neighborhood of Nagasaki, telling the peasants that if they would accept the Catholic religion they would be protected by France, but have their freedom procured and a participation by that power to important positions in the state. Whereupon the people rose in masses, expelled tax collectors and other government officials, and attacked adjoining places adhering to national authorities. The government of the Mikado at first strove to restore order by proclamations and decrees, which were met with disrespect on the part of the insurgents, who continued to disobey laws, maltreat officials, until their leaders were arrested by the rulers and sent to another province, before which tribunal they are having power to send away the missionaries, who were the cause of the rebellion. All reports of cruel treatment of those deported are wholly without foundation and were sent forth by the Jesuits from Nagasaki.

The Japanese Government not only admit but do not distrust English and American Protestant missionaries, knowing that they employ moral teachings and not political means, to accomplish their objects, which also are well understood to be of a nature calculated to strengthen and establish its power.

....The Christian Evidence Society is meeting with gratifying success in its mission of opposing the progress of skepticism and every form of unbelief among the lower classes of London. At a recent drawing-room meeting, Rev. Mr. Cowper stated that in the course of his experience in combatting the errors of infidelity he had heard advocated in the streets of the metropolis Mohammedanism, Buddhism, Hinduism, Judaism, Popery, Atheism, Pantheism, Deism, and, indeed, every kind of religious disbelief. Mr. Ellis said that he had found that the various views or objections presented in reply to his arguments proceeded more from the heart than the head, as attempts to quiet the conscience by denying the truths of Revelation. Rev. Newman Hall regarded as the best evidence of the truth of the Bible the wonderful transformation which it effected in the lives of converted sinners. He was of opinion that the working classes were not so largely infected with infidelity as many supposed. He always found them readily disposed to listen to the plain, earnest representation of the Gospel.

....A Finnish mission was commenced in South Africa in the summer of 1870. Two stations are already formed, and preparations have been made for a third. The missionaries have located themselves with Tji Kongo, the King of Ondonga, and with Najuma, the King of Ovakuambi. These princes were at war with each other; but, having received their teachers in a friendly manner, they consented, upon the entreaty of the latter, to enter relations of amity. After the arrival of two missionaries, who were expected as a re-enforcement, another station was to be commenced.

Biblical Research.

TWO basaltic stones, inscribed with Phœnician characters similar to and perhaps companions of the celebrated Moabite stone, have been known for some months past to be held or concealed by the Bedawin sheikhs in

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Ministerial Register.

SETTLEMENTS.

Belden, L. M., Presb., inst., April 10th.
Hulbert, Calvin B., Cong., of Newark, N. J., inst., May 1st, in Second church, Bennington, Vt.
Lippincott, B. C., Reformed (Dutch) inst., April 19th, at Shawangunk Village N. Y.
Martin, A. G., Presb., inst., April 11th, at Piercetown, Ind.
Marvin, A. P., Cong., inst., May 1st, a Lancaster, Mass.
Meissner, John M., Luth., ord., March 17th, at Pennsylvania, Pa.
McNeille, R. G. S., Cong., inst., April 21st, in Porter church, North Bridgewater, Mass.
Richardson, E. H., Cong., of Westfield, inst., April 25th, in Center church Hartford, Conn.
Robbins, Edward H., Presb., ord., April 17th, at Media, Pa.
Trickett, James, Bapt., inst., April 26th at Lower Marion, Pa.
Weller, S. H., Presb., inst., April 10th, at Mendota, Ill.
Zabriskie, Z. W., D.D., Cong., inst., April 19th, in Old Saybrook, Conn.

CALLS.

Aikman, Dr., Presb., of Spring-street church, New York, to Westminster church, Detroit, Mich. Accepts.
Atwood, I. M., Univ., of North Bridgewater, Mass., to Chelsea, Mass.
Aurand, F., Luth., to Fishersville, Pa.
Anspach, J. M., Luth., of Danville, Pa., to St. Matthew's church, Reading, Pa.
Bassett, William M., Bapt., of Morenci, to Hillsdale, Mich.
Beebe, D. F., Bapt., to Moodus, Ct.
Bell, George, Bapt., of Kansas, to Union Ill.
Bonner, J. H., United Presb., to Mount Joy, O.
Carter, S. S., Bapt., of Clinton, Ct., to Rainbow, Ct.
Clark, O. B., Univ., to Jamestown, N. Y.
Cooke, William, United Presb., of Jamestown, Pa., to Harrisville, Pa.
Comfort, Henry I., Reformed (German) of Buraittsville, Md., to Chambersburg, Pa.
Cotton, Joseph S., Epis., of Frederick, Md., to Catawissa, Pa.
Dahlman, J., Son., of Bridesburg, Pa., to Collegeville, Pa.
Darsie, E., Luth., of Fishersville, Pa., to Shoops, Pa.
Des Isiets, C. M., Presb., of Princeton Seminary, to Hamilton, Pa.
Dickinson, S. S., Cong., of Foxborough, Mass., to Egremont, Mass.
Dilley, S., Cong., to Orange, Ill.
Dodge, H. W., D.D., Bapt., of Virginia, to Austin, Texas.
Eller, W. H., Bapt., of Crozer Seminary, to second Yeu-Mile church, O.
Felton, George D., Bapt., of South Colebrook, Ct., to Bloomfield, Ct.
Feltwell, William V., Epis., to Grace Church, West Farms, N. Y.
Finner, A., Luth., to Lanesville, Ind.
Finch, H. M., Bapt., of Montana, to South Scaville, N. J.
Garner, W. V., Bapt., of Boston, to North church, Jersey City, N. J.
Gunn, G. J., Bapt., of Lyme, Ct., to Fairhaven, Ct.
Gill, W. H., Presb., to Central church, Allegheny, Pa.
Goodale, Dr., Presb., of Amsterdam, N. Y., to Fergus Falls, Minn.
Goodrich, Mr., Cong., of Grand Rapids, Mich., to Jaffrey, N. H.
Graves, Anson, Epis., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Plattsmouth, Neb.
Guild, George P., Bapt., to Bushnell, Ill.
Hall, Horace, Bapt., of Adams, O., to Republic, O.
Harvey, R. N., Bapt., of Amo, Ind., to New Maysville, Ind.
Haywood, W. W., Univ., to Methuen, Mass.
Hebbard, S. S., Univ., to North Bridgewater, Mass.
Heindel, W. S., Luth., to St. James's church, Gettysburg, Pa.
Hobbs, O., of Utica, Mich., to Wayne, Mich.
Honeycut, J. E., Luth., of New Chester, Pa., to Upper Strasburg, Pa.
Hurd, Nr., Presb., of Carson City, to Virginia, Nev.
Jones, C. N., Cong., of Hampton, Ct., to Eastport, Ct.
Jones, H. W., Bapt., to Elizabethport, N. J.
Johnson, John, Presb., of Sybertsville, Pa., to Washingtonville, Pa.
Lichtenthaler, A., Morav., to Friedberg, N. C.
Linn, S. P., Presb., to Shamokin, Pa.
List, J. A., Luth., to St. Sebald, Ia.
Martin, A., Bapt., of Schenevers, N. Y., to Londonville, N. Y.
Mendell, S. J., Freewill Bapt., to Mineral, Ill.
Moore, R., Bapt., of New Maysville, Ind., to Vernon, Ind.
Mc'Cullough, A. W., Luth., of Long Run, Pa., to Leechburg, Pa.
McGregor, Duncan, Presb., to Park church, Troy, N. Y.
Niles, W. A., Presb., of Corning, N. Y., to Hornellsville, N. Y.
Ockford, T. S., Epis., of Brownville, N. Y., to Central Village, Ct.
Pascoe, George, Univ., to Chatham, Mass.
Raiph, W. S., Univ., to La Crosse, Wis.
Rees, E. J., Luth., of Millersburg, Ind., to Osco, Ill.
Rodney, C. H., Presb., of Absecom, N. J., to Clarksburg, N. J.
Rueter, C. A., Luth. to Mendota, Ill.
Samuel, Robert, Cong., of West Cummington, Mass., to Wenham, Mass.
Sanborn, E. R., Univ., to Bloomington, Ill.
Schemperlin, G. H., Luth., to Arensville, Ill.
Schmogrow, G., Luth., of Ironton, O., to Columbia City, Ind.
Sherk, F. B., Luth., to Duncannon, Pa.
Skinner, Warren, Univ., of Waterbury, Vt., to Burlington.
Smith, Wilder, Cong., to Rockford, Ill.
Specher, S. P., Luth., of Albany, N. Y., to Presb. church, Utica, N. Y.
Stevens, D. L., Univ., to Guilford, Me.
Stevenson, W. H., United Presb., of Johnstown, Pa., to West Newton, and Sewickley, Pa.
Stewart, M. J., Luth., of East Germantown, Ind., to Augusta, Ind.
Strassner, F., Reformed (German), to Orrville, O.
Sykes, J. N., Bapt., of Providence, to Greeneville, Ct.
Tabor, J. B., Univ., to West Scituate, Mass.
Tabor, T. H., Univ., of Macomb, Ill., to Young America, Ill.
Tarbell, M. S., Presb., to Westminster church, Jacksonville, Ill.
Tibbetts, A., Univ., to Blue Island, Ill.
Tiker, A. P., Cong., of Andover Seminary, to Union church, North Brookfield, Mass.
Temple, T. J., Bapt., of Harkins, O., to Warsaw, Pa.
Tucker, Dr., Bapt., of Logansport, to Aurora, Ill.
Walsh, A. Stewart, Bapt., to Gethsemane church, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wilson, J. K., Presb., of Chicago Seminary, to Thane, New Zealand.
Whiting, N. F., D.D., Epis., to Cape Vincent, N. Y.

REMOVALS.

Adams, J. G., Univ., of Lowell, Mass.
Allen, J., Cong., of South Braintree, Mass. Ill health.
Barnes, G. W., Bapt., of Fairmount church, Newark, N. J.
Batterson, Dr., Epis., of St. Clement's church, Philadelphia.
Bell, J. J., Cong., of Phipsburg, Me.
Bell, Samuel, Cong., of East Cambridge, Mass.
Benton, F. A., Univ., of Vinton, Ia.
Brucker, Thomas, United Presb., of Port Huron, Mich.
Brudlee, C. D., Unit., of Church of the Redeemer, Boston, Mass.
Boston, S. C., Bapt., of Frenchtown, N. Y.
Church, J. D., Freewill Bapt., of Bangor, Me.
Clark, Sumner, Cong., of Eastford, Ct.
Emerson, Dr., Presb., of Mariner's church, Philadelphia.
Fancy, Charles C., Cong., of First church, Oberlin, O. Ill health.
Galvin, D. M., United Presb., of Davisville, Mich. Ill health.
Gillette, A. D., D. D., Bapt., of Gethsemane church, Brooklyn.
Graves, Miss, Unit., of Mansfield, Mass.
Hall, C. S., Epis., of Bellows Falls, Vt.
Hammond, R. M., Presb., of Bloomfield. Cal.
Haser, Dr., Luth., of Abbottstown, Pa.
Joy, J. F., Freewill Bapt., of New Durham, Me.
Kendall, C., United Presb., of Buffalo, Vt.
Latham, A., Bapt., of Lima, Ind.
Likely, J. B., Meth., of Moorsville, Ind. Ill health.
Merry, T. T., Cong., of Norway, Me. Insufficient cont.
Morse, C. F., Cong., of Phillipston, Mass.
Nash, F. L., Presb., of Sacramento, Cal.
Perkins, C. I., Freewill Bapt., of Parkstreet church, Providence, R. I.
Ponge, C. A., Presb., of Washington, Mo.
Stewart, James W., Epis., of Melrose, N. Y.
Stone, J. P., Cong., of Danby, Vt.
Wiant, J. F., Reformed (German), of Kittanning, Pa.
Windsor, W., Cong., of Sycamore, Ill. Ill health.

DEATHS.

Cate, Noah, Bapt., 66, of Jonesborough, Ark, Oct. 28th.
Cary, Robert E., Southern Meth., of Montgomery, Ala., April 14th.
Chestnut, T. M., Presb., of Illinois.
Davis, F. H., Bapt., 35, of Napoleon, Mich., April 2d.
Emerson, C., Bapt., 70, of Machiasport, Me., April 23d.
Foster, Samuel, Cong., 73, of Washington Heights, Ill., April 1st.
Hartshorn, Chancellor, Bapt., 71, of Ann Arbor, Mich., April 9th.
Hamm, John William, Reformed (German), 72, of Manchester, O., April 5d.
Hunsa, J. W., Reformed, of Manchester, Pa., April 3d.
Kachler, L. E., Luth, 69, of Glasgow, Mo., Feb. 10th.
Lyte, Joel K., Presb., of Lexington, Ky., April 10th.
Mallory, James, Bapt., 69, of Wyoming, N. Y., April 3d.
Steele, Joseph, Cong., 71, of Middlebury, Vt., April 25th.
Ten Eyck, J. B., Meth., 75, of Montgomery, N. Y., April 20th.
White, John, Cong., 38, of Wittenburg, at Grinnell, Ia., March 23d.

Our Young Folks.

WHO TOLD?

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

Who told Kitty Clyde that the summer was coming,
With song-birds and blossom and dew?
I met her just now, and a tune she was humming,
Far sweeter than any I knew.
Who told Kitty Clyde that the summer was coming?
Did you, little Sparrow; did you?

Not I, Jennie Wren: for I start out so early,
Before there's a leaf on the tree,
That every one seems to look solemn and surly,
And won't pay attention to me.
For summer is late, though the sparrow is early;
So I didn't tell her, you see!

Who told her, I wonder? The roses could never
Have whispered the secret so soon;
For, though they are very delightful and clever,
Their hearts are not open till June;
And not any bird that I know of could ever
Have taught her so pretty a tune.

A robin flew down in the midst of the clatter,
The noise had prevented his rest;
And he listened awhile to the chippering chatter,
As he stroked the bright plumes on his breast.

"Who told Kitty Clyde? Oh! what matter?
What matter?
Why, nobody told her! She guessed!

"She guessed it! she guessed it! Ha, ha! Who can doubt it?"
Then up to his bower he flew,
And laughed at the fuss they were making about it.
'Twas true! and they knew it was true!
But we don't know who told Kitty darling, without it
Was you, Robin Redbreast! 'Twas you!

PROPER NAMES.

BY CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D. D.

THERE are quite a number of my young friends who feel quite an interest in the curious name borne by *Jabez*—that sorrowful little fellow, whose father, most likely, died before he was born. That makes me believe they would be glad to know more about those names in the Bible, and learn all they can concerning the manners and customs of people in the Eastern lands in giving names their children should go by.

When this old, careless world was young and thoughtful, when our human race was just beginning to fashion itself into families and societies, when communities grew up into towns and cities and villages, names were given with a studious reference to their *significations*. Then they all had a meaning of their own, and you will never be able fully to understand all the verses in these books of Chronicles unless you remember this. The parents made up a name for each child according to some circumstance which they noted beforehand and wished to perpetuate for all after time.

When Abraham was told in his old age that he was to have another son born in his house, he believed it and thanked God. But Sarah, his wife, who had been standing behind the door, and had overheard the angels telling him of it, thought the promise so really ridiculous that she laughed right out at it. But the little child came, nevertheless, for God always keeps his word; and then it was thought best to call him Isaac, a name that means *laughter*. So, every time thereafter that Sarah called her boy to her side, she would be reminded of her want of reverence, as well as rebuked for her lack of faith.

Of course, you will all remember how it was with Moses. When he had been rescued from the ark of bulrushes, Pharaoh's daughter gave him a new name. As he had been *drawn out* or *saved* from the water, she called him Moses; and that name means *saved*. So, all his life through, whenever anybody spoke to him, Moses would recall God's mercy in sparing him under such peril.

When Rachel's youngest son was born, she was told that she would never get well, but must surely die. She felt very badly about that, and wanted to have the baby called Ben-oni. That means *son of my sorrow*, and would have been (like the sad name of Jabez) a most melancholy label for one to carry through life. But Jacob, her husband, coming in at the moment, tried to cheer her up somewhat, by telling her to know that, though he was going to mourn his dear wife's death very much, he was not willing to treat the poor little innocent as many do, and visit upon it the sins of its parents. He would call it Benjamin, which signifies the *son of my right hand*.

You will observe, if you read the Bible carefully, that nobody in those days seems to have had two names or three, as we do. It happened sometimes, however, that a child's name people put his own so that all could discriminate between two persons who might be called alike in the same community. There was "Joshua, the son of Nun." There was "David, the son of Jesse." There was "Caleb, the son of Jephunneh."

One most interesting instance of this is found in the New Testament. We are told that one day, as Jesus with his disciples went out of Jericho, "Blind Bartimeus, son of Timeus, sat by the highway side begging." Now Timeus means *blind*, and Bar-timeus means *son of blind*. So it seems to say that this Timeus was Bartimeus, son of Timeus. His name in our language would be Blind, son of Blind, son of old Blind. And one would suppose that three generations of blind beggars in Jericho had occupied the old family stand by the gate. Our admiration of Jesus's miracle in restoring eyesight to this helpless creature is heightened when we thus learn his sad history from his name.

It is a rare thing in Bible times, but it does occasionally happen, as it often does now, that a fine woman became more famous and illustrious than the inconspicuous man she married. Then it was customary to call the children after their mother. Three of the bravest men of whom mention is made in sacred history were named "the sons of Zeruiah," and nobody is certain who their father was. Zeruiah was King David's sister.

In the East, at the present day, this same custom of having meaning to names is kept up, and a curious addition is made to it. Among the Arabs it is deemed a very honorable and famous thing to be the head of a fine large family. So, when a son is born, oftentimes his father will call the neighbors of the joyful fact by announcing a change in the title they grant hereafter call himself by. He drops his own name, and takes the name—he gives to his little boy. To this he joins the word *Abu*. This means father. So the missionaries in Palestine tell us that *Tanus*, for example, when he has a male child, and calls him *Beshrah*, is no longer to be addressed as Tanius, but as *Abu-Beshrah*. And even the mother of this most important little fellow becomes *Em-Beshrah*, the mother of Beshrah. This lasts forever. It goes into legal documents and grand records of state. Indeed, it would be an impertinence and an insult to give such a man his old name, even for once and by accident.

Now, would you suppose they could go any further than this? And yet there is something funnier still. When an unmarried man has grown venerable and old, or has come into high position, so that folks seem to pay him a decided compliment, they will bestow upon him in courtesy the name of his first-born, and

new name, putting *Abu* into it, as in the other case. They call him what he would have called a son, if he had ever had one. There is a story told of a person called *Butrus*. The people knew he liked *Salim* for a child's name. So they called this old bachelor *Abu-Salim*—father of Salim; precisely as if he had married a wife, brought up a family, and Salim had been his son.

Their daughters, however, I am sorry to say, they never do seem to think so much of. But they call them sometimes by poetic and fanciful names—suns, stars, roses, lilies, jessamines, diamonds, and pearls. When you put *Abu* with these it makes singular mischief with the strict meaning. A little girl might pass well enough as *God's-bounty*; but when a full-grown man is called *Father-of-God's-bounty* it sounds very strangely. So it seems at least lengthy to name a woman *Mother-of-the-Full-Moon*; though *Full-Moon* might not be so bad for a little ruddy-cheeked child.

This is not so odd, however, as some of the instances in the Bible. For parents in those days used to put several words together to form a name. What would we think of a little girl who was called *Cornucopia*? Yet that was the exact name of one of Job's daughters—in the Hebrew *Keren-happuch* meaning horn of plenty. While Joseph was in Egypt he was called *Zaphnath-Paaneah*. That means the deliverer of his age. What would we say if one of our neighbors should name his two sons as Isaiah did his? One was called *Shear-jashub*, which means a whole sentence of prediction—"the remnant shall return"; that is, the rest of the Israelites should eventually come home from the captivity in Babylon. The other was called by a name which had two sentences of meaning in it—*Maher-shalal-hash-baz*, which seems a sort of quotation from a battle-cry: "Make speed for the spoil, haste for the prey!" It would be like naming a child nowadays from a verse in the Battle-cry of Freedom, and seems very peculiar.

There is one man mentioned in the Old Testament who had five musical sons. His own name was Heman, and he called his boys thus: Giddalti, Romamtiezer, Malloti, Hothier, Machazioth. Once he mentions all of them very near together; and, then, if we were to read the meanings of the names, instead of the names, we should actually find this sentence: "I have given great and exalted aid; have spoken oracles in abundance." If that remarkable man ever called his family roll when he set his boys to singing, it must have sounded as if he were beginning a patriarchal prophecy.

Now I want to tell you some few things more about Bible names, and also speak of your own names, as we are accustomed to give them now. But, in the meantime, let me ask my little friends to find the shortest verse in the Old Testament. The shortest in the New Testament is found in the eleventh chapter of John's gospel: "Jesus wept." What is its mate in the Old Testament? It has some names in it, and it is in Chronicles. In a little while I will write another letter about that and some other curious verses.

CLARE'S MAYING.

BY MARY E. C. WYETH.

IT was a caper from first to last. You would not have suspected it of Clare, either. I cannot imagine what trifling sprite could have whispered into Clare's little, shell-pink ears such suggestion of mischief as that bonny maid accomplished, one lovely day in May,

"When the fields were so green,
And the skies so blue,"

and set she out, not, indeed,

"On a summer excursion to Mocw,"

but to engineer a surreptitious May-dance on the green. She was passing a few weeks with her Cousin Lina Grey, at their uncle's farm. A few days before the occurrence of the Maying Clare and Lina had enjoyed a pleasant visit from three little boys, about their own ages—nine and seven years. When they parted at the great farm-gate for the night, the children held quite a little mysterious whispered conference. This was what Clare said: "Now, remember—the hill pasture—early. *We'll* have the refreshments; and *you* bring the pole, and the spade, and the strings and things. It'll be just splendid. I know all how it should be done—out of a book Aunt May has on the what-not."

And the boys said: "All right, we will."

The following day Clare and Lina were like two uncanny spirits, up and down the house. Aunt Dinah, the colored woman, was frying doughnuts and baking apple pies, and Clare coaxed her to bake two turnovers apiece for Lina and her. She also at tea put her cakes and cheese into her pocket, instead of her mouth; and she ran to Aunt Dinah half a dozen times through the day for cookies. That worthy person thought she must be sick, and proposed a dose of Indigo tea. Still she gave the cookies, and wondered why at every fresh relay of eatables the child darted down to an old corn-crib in one corner of the pony lot.

"Dat ar's a curus place for you to be a trapsein' to," she said once, as Clare returned to the kitchen. "What ye see so mighty 'takin 'bout dat ole corn-crib? Neber seed ye dartin' out yander at sich a rate afore. Der's *rats* under dem corn-cribs."

Clare was afraid of rats, and this news had the effect of keeping her in a state of more than usual quiet for a full hour. When, however, her Cousin Roy returned from town, and tossed a paper of bon-bons into her lap, even rats failed to be sufficient motive of restraint, and away she sped to the corn-crib. When the evening shades were deepening, she and Lina made a last excursion to the charmed spot, and soon after came stealing through the shadows of the garden paths, bearing between them some sort of burden. Opening the door of the harness-room, on the end of the long piazza, they hastily deposited a basket within, and, closing the door, quickly ran up-stairs, and spent the evening as demurely as ever two little girls did. They rose early next morning, and were unusually quiet and docile all the forenoon. After dinner, Clare asked leave to go with the hill pasture, to gather flowers and to play. Aunt May gave permission, and soon after the small pair were tripping through the garden and across the meadow, toward the bars that opened on the road that led to the hill pasture. They looked as artless and engaging the while as if never a mad prank were brewing in their plotting little heads.

"I wonder if Rob and Jo will be there certain sure, pole and all," said Clare. "S'pose they should forget the pole! We couldn't get along the first speck without it. And oh! the barrel-hoop! S'pose they *shouldn't* bring *that*! What *could* we do? I do hope nobody's found out about the basket. Let's see. Here 'tis, just under this wild-rose bower. Isn't it the cutest hiding-place? My! Wasn't I scared, though, coming way down here 'fore light this morning, all by myself. Didn't I keep watching that light in Aunt Dinah's window? I was just going to keep up my courage by singing

"'There's a light in the window for thee, brother,'

when an old screech-owl gave such a *mawful* whoop that I thought surely it was old Satan; and I ran as fast as ever I could, and felt as if something was pulling my feet back at every step. As soon as I got into bed, I said 'Now I lay me' with all my might. I was so scared. Maunna tells me to pray whenever I'm frightened, and so I do; but it didn't do much good, for I kept trembling like anything. We haven't done one thing wicked, and yet I feel just as *miserable*! Don't you?"

"We've snooped," faintly suggested Lina; "and we had to come pretty near telling fibs."

Clare bridled up at this.

"If we *did* snoop, it was only our own things. There isn't a solitary thing in this basket that wasn't given to us; and I'm sure, Lina Grey, that *I* haven't told a speck of a sign of a fib. I just merely gave *an evasive answer*."

"We haven't got through with it yet," said Lina, doubtfully.

I don't know what dangerous possibilities may have arisen in her mind concerning the probable termination of the enterprise; for at this moment a boyish shout was heard, and just beyond the stile that led into the hill pasture appeared the merry faces of Rob and Jo and their little six-year-old brother.

"They've brought Freddy!" groaned Clare. "He'll tell every single thing He always does."

"Maybe we'd better give it up," ventured Lina.

"I can't," said Clare. "My heart is set on it. I shall never be happy till I've had a real May-dance, like that in the book, 'round a pole, with garlands on our heads. And oh, my! There's the pole and the spade, and Rob has the hoop," fairly shrieked the excited little lass. "Let's hurry up."

And "hurry up" they did, until poor Lina tripped, and the precious basket, that had already caused them so much anxious care, slipped from Clare's fingers and tumbled on the ground, spilling all the contents and damaging irreparably the unlucky turnovers. Considerably vexed, Clare hastily gathered up the fragments, and hustled them into the basket with very little ceremony. Starting afresh, they soon reached the stile, and met the waiting lads.

"We've found a famous spot to set up the pole," said Rob. "It's a little soggy; but it's all the easier to dig. We've brought all the traps. You girls and Freddy hunt the flowers and make the garlands, while we dig. There's any amount of larkspurs and spring beauties just over there, and dandelions. Oh, my! And you can get cords of crab-apple blossoms down by the creek; violets, too!"

In justice to all, I must record that for one whole hour they worked vigorously. The hoop was tolerably well covered with flowers, and the wreaths were quite specimen efforts of childish art. To be sure the larkspur stems were brittle, and the blooms hung down like purple tassels around a golden coronal of dandelions, which held their own pretty well; and, if the crab-apple blossoms *did* stick straight out at every conceivable angle, the compact bunches of limp spring beauties and violets more than covered all deficiencies. Through much tribulation the garland was finally lashed to the pole, and the pole planted, after a certain fashion. Enthusiastically cheering the object which it suited them to style a May-pole, the small quintette proceeded to form a ring and perform a May-dance.

"Stretch out as wide as you can," cried Clare, as they joined hands. "That's the way they do in the picture; and all look over your shoulders *so*, and sing and dance."

"At it we go," cried Jo. And forthwith he jerked his head as far over his shoulder as he could get it, and started off on such an exceedingly rapid quickstep that Clare and Lina and little Freddy had to exert themselves to the utmost to keep near enough to him to avoid having their arms dislocated or their feet lifted from under them. Jo and Rob sang "Yankee Doodle" at the top of their voices; and Freddy screamed "Don't go so fas'. We can't keep up," at the top of *his* voice; while Clare, intent upon carrying out the idea of the picture in her Aunt May's book, put all her soul that she could spare from her frantic dancing into an effort to get her head into the proper *pose* over the shoulder, and could not breathe a note of the May-song she had been practicing at odd hours during a whole week for this very occasion. Vainly again and again she essayed to begin:

"In May are lads and lasses seen
Dancing on the village green."

A "time to dance" and a "time to sing" did not happen to her simultaneously. I am loth to chronicle what chanced to these unlucky Mayers. Jo, with one of his extraordinary pirouettes, managed to upset little Freddy, who, to save himself, clutched at Lina's frock; and, as the circle was yet revolving at full speed around the frantic pole, of course, something had to give way. The gathers of Lina's pretty delaine frock gave way. The dance came to a sudden stop.

"Dear me!" ejaculated Clare, as soon as she could catch her breath. "Here's a pretty mess you've made, Freddy Owens. Give me a pin, somebody. Let's pin it up."

But not a Mayer could produce a pin.

"I'll lend you my shoestring, to *tie* it up," said Freddy, meekly.

"What good is a shoestring?" whimpered Lina. "Its nearly all off. Jo kept on dancing so wild."

"Well, tear the rest off," said Jo. "Sew it on when you go home. That white frock under it, with ruffles, is prettier, any way. May-dancers *ought* to be dressed in white."

So, not knowing what else to do, Clare tore the skirt off, and tucked it in the luncheon basket.

"I want a cookie," said Freddy. "You knocked me down, and you ought to give me a cookie."

"Yes, give him one; and let's have the feast now," said Lina. "I'm tired as can be, and I don't wish to dance any more."

"Psha!" said Clare. "That wasn't the least bit like the dance in the book. They all held their heads *so*, and looked *perfectly charming*. You don't know. Now, dance as I do." And, forming the ring again, the persevering Mayers renewed the dance, Clare singing her May-song to the tune of "Dandy Jim of Caroline." But Jo, protesting that he could not dance in such a tame way, broke in with "Rory O'More" with all his might, and began prancing around the pole like a young colt. The "soggy" ground oozed dampness, and the little girls' gaiters looked quite wet and soiled. Presently a strange discord reached their ears, in spite of Jo's vociferous "Rory O'More"; and, before the children could make out from whence it came or whither it tended, behold, it was upon them. It is an unsolved mystery to this day how ever two animals of the swine kind came to be in the hill pasture; but certain it is there they were, and there they violently precipated themselves into the midst of Clare's Maying. Yelp, yow-ow, grunt, squeal, crash, and lo! the grand *finale* of the May-dance. Straight at Joe's paralyzed feet charged one stray porker, and away went the vociferous Rory, now roaring to quite another tune. The other, followed by a yelping cur, ran round and round the circle, terrifying the little girls and Freddy, who shrieked and ran likewise. Rob yelled in a frightful manner, and jerked up the spade and gave battle to the dog, who howled with astonishment; while poor Joe, after being carried a few yards like a sprawling saddle on the graceless animal's back, was landed in the middle of the creek, into which the inconsiderate quadruped plunged.

The screams of the children, the barking of the dog, and the squeals of the swinish intruders together reached the ears of Cousin Roy, who chanced to be driving through the pasture on his farm-wagon; and he made all haste to the spot.

It happened years ago; but to this day Clare would rather take a dose of allopathic pills than to hear her Cousin Roy sing—

"Shall we go a Maying,
A Maying on the green,"

or to have him allude to that disastrously suggestive picture in Aunt May's book on the what-not.

Aunt Dinah's remarks on the escapade were sententious and significant:

"I ain't no ways 'stonished. When I sees chillens goin' roun' more'n usuill hebenly minded, an' 'gaged in packin' in two or three days' lowance ob good behavior inter one mawnin', I specs sure nuff dem yere two, three days gwine ter git ter do widout der sheer. All I got ter say is, dat dat is my clocs-pin barskit deyse dun toted off ter der hog fandange; an' I'd be bleeged ter dem as borryed it, dout no leave, jes ter please fotch it home again. Its mighty onconvenient ter hab ter tie cloes-pins up in an ole busted pillor-case."

But Aunt May's gentle words hurt, although they were not meant to hurt:

"Dear child," she said, as she kissed her at night, "why didn't you tell Auntie you wished for a May-party on the lawn? We should have had a suitable May-pole, with ribbons and garlands, and invited some young friends to tea. Are, then, 'stolen apples' so much sweeter?"

These words are to this day, in the minds of certain little folks, among the most unwelcome memories of Clare's Maying.

The Sunday-school.

AN advantage of the system of uniform Sunday-school lessons for the whole country was incidentally shown on the return trip of the Eastern delegates from the Indianapolis Convention, over the Pan Handle route to Philadelphia and New York. They left Indianapolis on Friday evening. They had been so occupied with the convention during the week that they were without preparation for their Sunday-school classes. On Saturday morning they organized a teachers' meeting in one of the Pullman cars for the study of the next day's lesson. Of course, they all had one lesson, for schools not using the Uniform Series are hardly likely to be represented in a national convention. Rev. J. S. Ostrander, of New York, was selected as leader, and he conducted the exercise most admirably. Without lecturing his class on the lesson, he drew out, by adroit and skillful questioning, the views of all present on the teachings of the Scripture passage under consideration; and no one who had a share in that exercise failed to receive fresh and enlarged views of the lessons of the sacred text. Three states were passed over, in part, by the speeding train while the railroad teachers' meeting continued, and at the several stations teachers left for their homes well prepared for their next day's Sunday-school work. There were representatives of seven denominations and nine states in this polyglot teachers' meeting. Of course, such mutual help and benefit in preparation of a Sunday's lesson would be possible only when, as now, the same series is widely in use. Before another year goes by it is probable that a man can travel from Maine to California and hardly enter a well-conducted Sunday-school without finding himself familiar with its lesson for the day, if he has prepared himself at all on the common American series.

....The lesson next Sunday is of the little Hebrew maid whose counsel led to Naaman's healing. Doubtless her heart was very heavy when she was brought out of Israel a prisoner, to be held in Syria as a slave. She was tempted then to repine at her sad lot, and perhaps she wondered why Israel's God, whom she trusted, called her to such indignity and suffering. But that very captivity from which she recolled gave to her the opportunity of telling of God's power and love to those who had not otherwise realized them, and enabled her to cause his great name to be meekly honored in a heathen land. Because she was a prisoner slave that little maid's name is in the sacred canon to her praise, and goes down through all the ages honorably. Three millions of scholars and teachers in this land of ours are this very week studying her character and rejoicing in her good deeds, as other millions have studied and rejoiced in them in centuries past. Who believes that she now lacks a glad heart, in God's presence, in the knowledge that she was privileged to do so much for Jehovah's honor. We often shrink back from what God calls us to do for our greatest good. Our dread is many times of that for which we shall be most grateful in the retrospect. Many disciples since those in the night of storm on Galilee have cried out in fear, as from a spirit of evil, when Jesus has come toward them through the darkness and the clouds. We cannot know what is best for us save as we learn what is God's choice for us. God's ways are always the best ways for his children. That thought gives rest to every believer in love by—the thought that his every act and word and thought goes into the true estimate of his worth before his class on Sunday.

....In an article on "Church Responsibility," in the *Baptist Teacher*, Rev. W. H. H. Marsh declares that:

"Every church needs a room adapted to Sunday-school purposes, just as imperatively as it needs an audience-room adapted to the worship of God by the people on the Sabbath; and the time is at hand when just as much attention will be given to the former as the latter."

That is sound doctrine and hopeful prophecy.

....The price of Carlton & Lanahan's "Lesson Compend"—which clusters the best thoughts of many commentators on the Lessons of the Uniform Series for the current year—mentioned favorably in this column two weeks since, should have been given as fifty cents, instead of twenty-five. The larger sum is little enough for such a volume.

....The Baptist Year Book for 1872 shows 8,047 Baptist Sunday-schools in this country, comprising 80,461 teachers and 607,038 scholars.

....A State Sunday-school Convention for South Carolina is to be held in Charleston, this month, commencing on the 15th inst.

....The Missouri State Convention is called to meet at Warrensburg this week.

Pebbles.

A BROADWAY dandy, whose clothes were as fragrant of musk, cologne, and other perfumes as though they had been dipped in a tank of extracts, was exhibiting himself on the steps of one of our hotels, when a Yankee from the country came out and stood beside him, to his great annoyance. He showed his disgust in many ways, and finally tried to raise a laugh at the Yankee's expense. The Yankee took no offense; but said to him: "I say, shall I tell you how to take the smell out of them 'ere clothes? There's no use of carrying that 'ere smell round. You jist bury them 'ere clothes about a foot in the sand, and in a week they'll smell as sweet as mine." Our dandy has not since been visible to the naked eye.

....Suggestions to those who will walk on railroads: First, always walk on the left-hand track, so that an approaching train will come toward your face. Second, when a train approaches from either direction, step wholly outside both tracks. Third, never walk upon a railroad.

....A quarrelsome couple were discussing the subject of epitaphs and tombstones, and the husband said: "My dear, what kind of stone do you suppose they will give me when I die?" "Brimstone, my love!" was the affectionate reply.

....Said a Detroit lady to a gentleman of that city: "You are not a musician, I believe." "No," said he. "If I were the proprietor of a hand-organ, set expressly to play 'Old Hundred,' I couldn't get seventy-five out of it."

....Where ought we always to find the milk of human kindness? In the pale of the church.

....Many young men are so improvident that they cannot keep anything but late hours.

....When does a man have to keep his word? When no one will take it.

Publisher's Department.

BEST AND OLDEST FAMILY MEDICINE.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator

NOTICES.

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The Independent.

HENRY C. BOWEN,
EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.

New York, May 9th, 1872.

THE NOMINATION OF MR. GREELEY.

THE nomination of Mr. Greeley, as a candidate for the Presidency, has come upon the country so unexpectedly, so entirely against all seeming probabilities beforehand, that, while it has awakened astonishment in all directions, it has also excited more comment than all the other proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention together. It was generally supposed that Mr. Greeley would receive one or two complimentary votes, as a personal tribute; and that then his name would be withdrawn. He was not regarded as among the strong candidates before the Convention, though deemed of sufficient importance to be dismissed with becoming ceremony. It required not a little wire-pulling and manipulation behind the scenes to bring about the result, which but few anticipated. The promptitude with which he telegraphed his acceptance of the nomination, even before it had been formally announced to him, shows that he was more than willing—a fact which might have been easily inferred from his whole course, both during and since his Southern tour of last summer. There is one aspect of the case which renders this nomination eminently appropriate. No other man in the country has done so much to foster and promote the Cincinnati movement as Mr. Greeley, and surely no other has labored for it with more persistent zeal; and, hence, on the theory of bestowing the highest honor upon the most productive labor, he has fairly earned the position he has gained. It is the reward of whatever sacrifice there may be to him in dissolving his connection with the Republican party, and placing himself in an attitude hostile to its success. We cannot suppose that he has done so without often reminding himself of his own antecedents, and especially his intense and justly deserved denunciation of Democracy in other days. He must have known, yea, he did know, that Democrats were delighted with what the great mass of Republicans regarded as political treason.

There is, moreover, too much reason to believe that the main impulse controlling the action of Mr. Greeley has been simply one of *personal* opposition General Grant. Had it been probable that he himself, or Senator Sumner, or Reuben E. Fenton, or Lyman Trumbull would have been nominated by the Republican party, nobody believes that he would have deserted his colors and stood where he stands to-day. Anti-Grantism has carried him out of the Republican ranks. His hostility to a *man*, not generally shared in by Republicans, has broken his allegiance to the great party with which he had hitherto acted. Unwilling to abide by the decision of the majority on the question of candidates, he heads a political rebellion, and finally becomes the candidate of its choice. It has been a mere party, and seeks to promote a schism in its bosom, because it cannot control it in respect to one point; and that, too, a point involving not principles, but simply a *man*. We do no injustice to Mr. Greeley, or the facts, in thus presenting his action to the public. His position, in view of the interests at stake, demands a frank statement of truth.

As a journalist Mr. Greeley has been eminently successful. This is the field on which he has won all his victories, and on which it he should be content. His best position is that of a member of a minority party, watching and criticising the majority, while having no political responsibility for the measures that may be adopted. As a leader, a standard-bearer, a wise and sagacious counselor the record of his life supplies abundant reasons for believing that he would be a signal failure. He has already committed so many blunders that even his warmest admirers trust his judgment with caution. The crotchety structure of his mind, his vacillation of purpose, except when made persistent by passion, his tendency to extremes, his lack of courage and firmness, the violent character of his prejudices, the facility with which he may be deceived in his estimate of men and measures, and the general uncertainty of his mental movements—facts that have become proverbial in the history of Mr. Greeley, especially since his course during and after the late war—pre-eminently disqualify him for the complicated and responsible duties of the Presidency of these United States. Though eminent among journalists, he is by no means fitted to be the Chief Magistrate of this great nation. No political party having any prospect of success would ever think of nominating him for this high office. The country has hundreds of men much better adapted to its duties. That the Cincinnati Convention should have presented him to the American people as an improvement upon General Grant, and the chief leader of the new party, proves either a great paucity of presidential talent in the party or an amazing misjudgment on the part of the Convention. We have not a word to say in impeachment of his character, and nothing to say in malice or personal antipathy. There are many things in the life of Mr. Greeley which we greatly admire; but, when asked to sustain him as a candidate for the presidency, we cannot suppress the conviction that he will do much better to stick to the business of journalism, and that the American people will do him and themselves a favor in not disturbing him in this vocation.

The circumstances under which the nomination was made and accepted are worthy of special attention. The ticket, standing by itself, unadopted and unsupported by the Democratic party, has no prospect of receiving a single electoral vote in the whole United States. Nothing is more certain than that Republicans in their regular convention at Philadelphia will not be its endorsers. The votes which it will receive, if continued in the field without the formal support of the Democracy, will be drawn almost entirely from the Republican party, and go so far to weaken the prospect of its success. Upon this supposition the ticket is simply a schismatic device, expecting nothing for itself, but practically working in the interests of Democracy. Mr. Greeley playing this political card (we say Mr. Greeley, for we make but little account of his associate) ought not to receive a solitary vote from any Republican. It is to be hoped that it will simply to help Democracy regain its lost power.

Should the Democratic party, whose convention has not yet been held, so confess its own weakness and stultify itself as to adopt the Greeley ticket, then it will do so simply to defeat the Republican party, and thus gain by indirect means what cannot be directly gained. Using the ticket to attract Republican votes, Democracy would calculate to win, and, in the event of success, would win. Mr. Greeley, elected mainly by Democratic votes, would be a very pliable instrument in the hands of his Democratic supporters. He would answer as a stepping-stone, for the want of a better one, to place the Government under Democratic control. The plan would be not only to elect him as President; but also to secure a Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives, and in the legislatures of as many states as possible, gradually change the political complexion of the United States Senate, and in the end restore the national ascendency of the Democratic party. This is what the leaders would hope to accomplish by using Mr. Greeley as their tool. Republicans who do not mean to become downright apostates ought to have sense enough to understand the game in the event that the Democracy shall conclude to adopt the Cincinnati ticket. No admiration for Mr. Greeley should lead them to incur the peril of voting for him. Sustained by the Democratic party, he is to all intents and purposes the Democratic candidate; and, if Republicans would not vote for Horatio Seymour, they should not for Horace Greeley, when standing in this position. The fact that he was *once* a Republican should go for nothing. It should be regarded as a dead fact, having no relation to the duties of the present.

The case as it now appears, and as it will appear, admits of no supposition that commends Mr. Greeley to Republican support. Voting for him as the candidate of a third party is simply throwing away votes, to the peril and damage of Republicanism. Voting for him as the accepted candidate of the Democracy is practically casting a Democratic vote. The unerring instinct of the great body of Republicans will discern the real meaning of such voting. Whatever may be their criticisms upon General Grant, they are not prepared to hand over the Government to Democratic management. They see—what the colored people in their recent national convention at New Orleans so happily state—that "all roads out of the Republican party lead into the Democratic camp." This fact, thoroughly ventilated before the canvass closes, will be quite enough to dispose of the Greeley ticket with all Republicans who mean to maintain their principles and save the country from the curse of Democratic rule. They are not going to deceive themselves, or to be deceived by mere words. There is no talismanic power in either the name or the record of Mr. Greeley that can conceal or disguise the real issue involved in the next presidential contest. The simple question is this: "SHALL DEMOCRACY BE RESTORED TO POWER, OR SHALL REPUBLICANS RETAIN THEIR CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT?"

THE CANDIDATE CROP.

WE all know how essential to the existence of mankind is the regularity of the crops. Everything depends upon it, and even the apprehension of the failure of any of them spreads dismay in the household as well as on the exchange, and comes home to our bosoms as well as to our business. Happy, then, is this great Republic that it has one crop that is certain never to fail. The corn crop, the cotton crop, the tobacco crop, the hay crop, the hog crop may fail short or fail altogether; but the crop of presidential candidates is ever sure. Seed-time and harvest, summer and winter, cold and heat, day and night may cease; but presidential candidates will never cease from off the earth; or, at least, not until all those other calamities shall have overcome us. As soon as the tree of our liberty has crowned its round and top with the divine perfection of its consummate fruit it begins again to put forth its buds, ready to blossom and grow into ripe fitness, to replace its present pride when in the fullness of time it shall drop from the topmost branch, to give way to a successor.

But we must dismount from our allegory, as we have often had to do before, lest it take the bit in its mouth and carry us away beyond our knowledge, "headstrong" as that Mrs. Malaprop tells of "on the banks of the Nile." Being once more on the firm-set earth, we would congratulate our readers on their peculiar felicity that, though the Presidency is an office that nobody ever wishes to hold, there are never wanting men who will consent to accept it, rather than that it should remain forever vacant. When the gulf in our forum yawns every four years, demanding a voluntary sacrifice, it is affecting to see how many Curtii there are ready to leap into it, rather than allow it to yawn there to the end of time. As Benedick took Beatrice, so do they take the office—"on great compulsion," and partly to save the life of the nation. It is touching to read the self-denying letters of the confessors who are invited to undergo this martyrdom. They one and all exclaim, with the recalcitrant prelate when the miter is proffered to him, "*Nolo episcopari*"—"I won't be a President!" They "shudder at the gross idea," as the Princess Hunca-munca, in the tragedy of Tom Thumb the Great, does at that of a *Man*. And yet, rather than that the Republic should suffer detriment, for the sake of their party, of their country, of mankind, they submit to be dragged reluctant victims toward the White House! What magnanimity! Can we ever be grateful enough to them?

But irony is almost as dangerous a hobby-horse as allegory itself; so we will even abandon it for plain, straightforward words of truth and soberness. It does seem strange to those of us who are never likely to be exposed to the temptation what a bewildering effect the distant view of the splendid prize of the Presidency has upon those who have or think they have a chance of clutching it. The idea seems to intoxicate their brains like new wine, and to send them staggering out of the path which alone could conduct them to their design. In their desire to win, and their wish to seem not to care about it, they do and say things the only effect of which is to put stumbling-blocks and rocks of offense in their way, and an occasion of rejoicing to their adversaries. A Chief-Justice of the United States, who should be the incarnate emblem of impartial law, sitting in the calm and serene air of absolute justice, far above the smoke and stir of politics, stoops from that august hight to join in the scramble for a place of less dignity than the one he holds. An assessor on the same bench, a manifold millionaire as well as a judge of the court of the highest judicature, snatches at the bait held out to him by men who would make him the tool to foster hatred between the class to which he belongs and their own—between the few who have achieved success and the many who are struggling after it. We will not say—nay, more, we do not believe—that these magistrates would permit their eager ambition to disturb the balance of the scales of justice which they hold; but they cannot save themselves from the suspicion and the slur of it. A judge should be, like Cæsar's wife, not only free from impurity, but *omni suspicione major*—free from the all guiest suspicion of it. And ever Mr. Adams has been so far led astray by the *ignis fatuus* of a possible candidacy as to fall, for the first time in his life, into slovenliness of style and even into slang. If there be a man of the English-speaking race who can use the language so that there can be no doubt as to what he means, Mr. Adams is he. And yet many Philadelphia lawyers have been puzzled to make out exactly what he would be at. Pen and ink are dangerous tools for presidential candidates to handle. Such should be locked up from them by their friends as carefully as they were by the heavy fathers of the old comedies from their refractory daughters. Somebody once said in the old Whig and Democratic days that the Whigs would never elect a President until they found a candidate who could neither read nor write! And they never did till they found one answering as nearly as possible to this description in General Taylor.

But there will be one candidate before the American people next November who has never damaged his claim to their respect by impertinence of speech or by incontinence of ink. The great soldier who now stands at the head of the nation was carried to that eminence by the people, in defiance of the politicians; and they will keep him there for another term in spite of them. Republics are not always ungrateful, and ours has not yet forgotten what she owes to the man who saved her life. It is not pretended that he has made no mistakes in his appointments or in his plans. But the people in search of a President, like Hannah More's hero in "Search of a Wife," "do not expect perfection, but they do demand consistency." And President Grant's course has been consistent with that of General Grant. He that conquered the peace has done his best to maintain and establish it. The American people may wish that some of the charges made against him by his enemies had no shadow of foundation; but a very small proportion regard any of them as of material consequence—especially now that the worst of them, relating to the appointment of Judges Strong and Bradley, have been swept away by the authentic words of Judge Hoar. They are enough content with his past to entrust their future to him for four years more.

THE FEMALE SAGES.

WHETHER or not it would be safe for a woman to go to college with her brother and her sweetheart; whether it would not make her sweetheart and her brother lazy or lackadaisical or effeminate, and whether it would not make her course and unladylike; whether she could endure the physical strain of study, and whether it would not lower the standard of scholarship for the young men; whether it would not present facilities for forming attachments that might result in marriage; and whether it might not lower the standard of social morality, and give rise to cases of scandal—all these are questions that have been often discussed and settled, theoretically, a thousand times against the women, by those who knew nothing of the subject. We even had, several years ago, an elaborate report on this matter, deciding against the mixed system, and presented to the Regents of the University of Michigan. The Regents' Committee, desiring to continue the exclusion of women at that time, wrote to a large number of gentlemen connected with the old monastic institutions of the East, and to a very few others. It was, says President White, as if the Milkado of Japan, contemplating the introduction of railroads and telegraphs, had sent a commission to visit the Chinese Mandarins and get their advice on the matter. Yale and Harvard reported that coeducation was not safe—that it would spoil the boys and ruin the girls; as if Harvard and Yale knew anything about it. They had forgotten for the moment their inductive philosophy for that of Duns Scotus and other ante-Baconian dunces. But the Regents got what they wanted—an excuse for delay. A report of a different sort just made to the trustees of Cornell University ought to settle the matter beyond further controversy.

Hon. Henry W. Sage, of Brooklyn, offered to give Cornell University two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, on the sole condition that it would provide for young women an education as complete and thorough as that it gives to young men. Before deciding whether to accept the gift, or, if so, how to expend it, President White and Mr. Sage visited the leading colleges which have introduced the system, and learned the views of their instructors, and by considerable correspondence, mainly with those who had experience of coeducation, collected a mass of information of the greatest interest. What report they brought back to the trustees those who have seen the working of the system could very easily guess.

The experience of academies and normal schools ought to be allowed some weight. They stand a grade lower than the colleges, but no lower than the preparatory departments connected with most Western institutions. And their students, being somewhat younger, are of just that most dangerous age when they have hardly learned to understand the necessary reserve between the two sexes. And yet experience is now confessedly and unanimously in favor of the mixed system in these schools. The principals of four normal schools in New York State spoke most unreservedly of the success of the system with them. Says Principal J. W. Armstrong, D.D., of the Fredonia Normal School:

"My observation shows that the morals of students of either sex deteriorate, apparently, in proportion to the rigor of the separation of the sexes. The same is true of their delicacy of feeling, their sense of honor, and their love of truth.

"In all mixed seminaries and academies where social intercourse of the sexes was either forbidden or largely restrained the ladies lost in prudence, delicacy, and truthfulness, even faster than the gentlemen.

"For many years my views of school government have been much more liberal than the common practice would justify. In this Normal School I allow, and *even encourage*, all the freedom of intercourse between the sexes which would be allowed in a well-regulated family. This has been tested for two years. The results are good in the recitation-room, and they are quite as they choose in the seats; in the halls, where they communicate freely as at home; in the boarding-places, where they have only the same restrictions. They visit, walk, and ride out together, out of recitation hours, whenever and wherever they please. The results are, they study better, are more polite, *visit far less, walk and ride together far less*, than when restrained, and *never under improper or objectionable circumstances.*"

President White found that the same laws govern young men and women studying geometry and languages in college as in seminaries. At Oberlin he saw two hundred young men and women dining at the same tables, and a thousand scholars of both sexes reciting together, with no loss of order, propriety, and refinement. President Fairchild's judgment was wholly favorable as to the results of this experiment, which has continued for a generation. He estimates the gain to good order to be very great, that morality is promoted, dissipation, which might otherwise be allowed, seeming intolerable when ladies are present; while the presence of brothers and sisters, mutually sensitive as to anything that would degrade each other, is of great value. The girls do not break down in health more frequently than the boys. Of those who have graduated since 1841, one-twelfth of the ladies have died, and one in nine and a half of the young men; the gain, if allowance were made for those killed in the war, would be about the same for the two sexes. That the ladies are not unfitted by their education for the duties of a wife and mother is proved by the fact that, of eighty-four ladies who have taken the college course, only twenty-seven have not married, and of these four died early and but three have been out of college for six years. President Fairchild admits the charge that some matrimonial engagements will be likely to be formed; but he remembers that the majority of such engagements are made at the age when young ladies would be at college; and he is of the impression that they might be made under circumstances less favorable for prudent judgment.

This being a crucial case, we do not care to dwell on the further testimony, all of which was unanimous. President White and Mr. Sage found that young women had been admitted for four years at the State University of Michigan, and that the scholarship of the sixty ladies was quite equal to that of the gentlemen. In mathematics one of them had carried off the prize for solving a difficult problem, which had been too much for several successive classes. The janitor says that the students are much more quiet and orderly than five years ago, and he has no doubt as to the reason. Accounts equally favorable were heard from Evanston, from the Illinois Industrial University, from Antioch College, and other institutions. Those who had experience in them agreed that the influence on young men and on young women was such as might be expected from following the wise arrangements of Nature in the family, and that the cases of scandal so much feared were much less frequent than in schools governed by strict rules and arranged on the monastic plan.

The question ought now to be considered as settled. Coeducation of the sexes has been proved economical, safe, and wise. Cornell accepts Mr. Sage's proposal, and within a very few years our old Eastern colleges must follow its example. Which will take the lead? Shall it be Williams, or Amherst, or Harvard?

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

THIS is the season of surprises. The nominations at Cincinnati have fairly taken away the breath of the politicians, and the old stagers of all parties are at a loss for words in which to voice their astonishment.

Simultaneously a shock less violent, and altogether noiseless, has been felt on the theological parallel of Boston, and the theologians are trying to measure the stress and the direction of the disturbing force. Some of them have spoken already; but the majority are taking time to consider the import of the phenomenon.

It is a long time since an American treatise on theology has produced any marked effect upon religious thought. "The Vicarious Sacrifice" of Dr. Bushnell was perhaps the last positive sensation. But the book of Dr. Edmund H. Sears, entitled "The Heart of Christ," is destined, we believe, to exert a powerful influence upon the opinions of thinking men in all branches of the Church.

It is a little singular that the volume in question should have fallen upon the religious world as a surprise. Dr. Sears has long been known as belonging to the most thoroughly Evangelical wing of the Unitarian denomination. He has been a profound student of Swedenborg; and, while not accepting all the fantastic notions of that wonderful man, he has been greatly affected by the spirit of Swedenborg's teachings, and his philosophy of religion is mainly parallel with that of the seer of Stockholm. That his views of the Incarnation would, therefore, much more nearly coincide with those of the Orthodox theologians than with those of the Unitarians was known beforehand. Moreover, the book which is now printed has all or nearly all of it appeared serially in the *Religious Magazine*, an excellent though not widely circulated periodical, conducted in the interest of the Evangelical Unitarians; and the general drift of its argument was, therefore, familiar to the readers of that magazine.

Nevertheless, the book as a whole makes a far deeper impression than any one of its detached chapters has done. There is good reason for this, for the argument of the book is cumulative, and one needs to read it through conscientiously in order to feel the strength of its positions. We believe that the interest which it has awakened is likely to increase; and that, while it will lead toward a modification of the theories both of the Orthodox and of the Unitarian theologians, it will tend powerfully to conserve and establish the essential truths of the Christian system.

We propose very soon to give careful attention in our Book Table to this important volume. At present, therefore, we will only say that the view of the nature of Christ which the volume presents is one at which no Christian Unitarian needs to stumble, and with which no enlightened Orthodox Christian will care to quarrel.

The central idea of the volume is, to use the writer's words, "the Logos doctrine of the Primitive Church, found roughly in the synoptics and in St. Paul's fervent metaphysics, but found in the Johannean writings in a perfect blaze of light, the central sun of the whole system of Christian doctrine, whence all its other truths are harmonized. It affirms an essential distinction in the divine nature of Father and Son; that these are not merely modes of manifestation in time, but were in the beginning, and, therefore, timeless and eternal." And again: "The Word, the Divine Reason itself, which is God in the act of utterance, God coming into personal manifestation, was incarnate in the Lord Jesus Christ."

The reception which has thus far been accorded to the volume by the Orthodox party is, on the whole, cordial and appreciative. Most of the critics of this school put in a disclaimer here and there; but the general verdict is that of decided approval. Some of the newspapers which denounced Dr. Bushnell's "Vicarious Sacrifice" have given this book a kind greeting, which shows that theology has made progress within the last seven years; for the doctrine of the book with respect to the atonement is no nearer Orthodox than that of Dr. Bushnell.

The Unitarian radicals have not as yet had much to say about it; but it is easy to tell what their verdict will be.

There is, however, a party within the Unitarian denomination, the strength of which we can hardly estimate, but which is certainly most respectable, both in names and numbers, by which the book is hailed with positive enthusiasm. Dr. Peabody, of Cambridge, Dr. Rufus Ellis and Dr. Chandler Robbins, of Boston, Dr. Putnam, of Brooklyn, and others, we know not how many, have already given their hearty assent. Some of our contemporaries are doubting whether these conservative men have any considerable following within the Unitarian lines. We cannot doubt that they do represent a powerful and growing party, and that Unitarianism is beginning to feel the force of a strong reaction toward a more vital Christianity.

This movement has been impeded in two or three ways. The departure of Mr. Hepworth—the manner rather than the fact of his going—stirred up a good deal of angry feeling, and made it possible for those who resist the conservative tendency to draw the denominational lines more strictly. Dr. Bellows, who has deservedly ranked a large measure of confidence among his brethren, has also labored with all his energy to prevent the disruption of his sect. The Doctor is orthodox in his head, but a radical in his heart; and his heart generally runs away with his head. He has been trying to keep both elements in hand; but the radical racer and the conservative roadster not only manifest a good deal of incompatibility in harness, but they are going in exactly opposite directions, and it will be impossible for even so skillful a whip as Doctor Bellows to keep them in the traces much longer. The radicals will, of course, go to their own place in the ranks of the Free Religionists; while the conservatives, yielding to the force of historic association, will come nearer to the liberal party in the Orthodox Church. Toward this result Dr. Sears's new volume will, we believe, make an important contribution.

THE USE AND ABUSE OF CARICATURE.

WE protested last week against one form of political defamation. We have a few words to offer to-day concerning another abuse which is beginning to infest our political discussions.

During the last few months we have had an impressive illustration of the uses of caricature. It is probable that the figures of Mr. O'Rourke, which furnished the daily journals with ammunition for their attack upon the Ring, had less influence with the majority of voters than the pictures of Mr. Nast and Mr. Bellew in the illustrated papers. The effect upon public opinion of such a series of well-conceived and cleverly executed political cartoons it would be difficult to exaggerate. They appeal to precisely that class of the population which it is hard to reach by means of facts and arguments, and they put the lessons of the canvass into a language which he who runs may read.

In such a political conflict as this with the Tammany Ring caricature is a weapon at once powerful and lawful. It is not treating a knave with any unfairness to hold him up to ridicule. The pasquinade of the journalist or the cartoon of the caricaturist administers to him a punishment much less severe than he deserves; it is only the snapping of the lash that is preparing to scourge him. Wholesome contempt is the forerunner of righteous indignation, and the artist who invokes upon a public enemy the public derision not only assists in securing his lawful punishment, but also visits upon him a kind of retribution which he justly deserves and which the courts have no means of inflicting.

The punishment of the pillory was a cruel and barbarous method of dealing with offenders, and it has properly fallen into disuse. Nevertheless, the kind of punishment which the pillory was designed to inflict is one which criminals ought not to escape, and which the people must not fail to administer. It is right that evil-doers shall feel the heat of the popular scorn. It is not well that this should be indecently expressed, and, therefore, the pillory has fallen; it is well that it should have some judicious and effective utterance, and, therefore, the caricature has arisen. The cartoon of the illustrated newspaper is the pillory into which modern society puts its offenders. This method is much more effective than the one anciently employed. If Mr. Tweed had stood for a week in front of the City Hall with his head in the stocks, a few thousands of the people would have seen and derided him; but now, thanks to the caricaturists, his face is familiar in every hamlet of the land, and it is impossible for him to travel anywhere without being recognized. The inheritance of contempt to which he has succeeded is one that he can never hope to escape until he shall leave his country for his country's good. This is not all the punishment he deserves; but it is no light matter even for him, and it should serve as a memorable example of the retribution which is sure to overtake the public enemy.

The effectiveness of caricature as a political weapon depends, however, wholly upon the justice and discrimination with which it is employed. If honest men are quite as likely as knaves to suffer from its scourgings, if it falls with equal violence upon the political opponent and the public enemy, then its wholesome terrors are wasted. As a means of castigating fools or scoundrels caricature is legitimate; as an instrument of the political partisan its use is questionable. The fact that a reputable and upright man honestly differs from the caricaturist on a question of public policy gives the latter no moral right to hold him up to ridicule. The indecency of such an assault awakens the indignation of every man who loves fair dealing. It can only be justified on the theory that everything is fair in politics, as in war; and that is a theory which no respectable politician in these days will venture to propound.

It may be said caricature has always been employed in English political warfare, and that it has been the constant habit of *Punch* to ridicule unsparingly men of all political parties on merely political grounds. That may be true, and yet afford no justification of the same conduct in American artists. In spite of the culture which is conceded to Englishmen, and the love of fair play of which they are fond of boasting, there is yet a vast amount of coarseness and brutality in their methods of political warfare. Let no man go to the English House of Commons to learn how to behave like a gentleman in a deliberative assembly, nor to the pages of *Punch* to learn the right use of caricature.

Some of our American artists, who throughout the war and the conflict with Andrew Johnson, as well as during the late struggle with the Tammany Ring, performed most effective service for the country in exposing treason and rascality, are in a fair way to blot and belittle their own work in the past and to destroy their influence in the future. The men who were smarting under their lashes but a few weeks ago must be taking great comfort in the pictures which now appear from week to week. One could easily imagine Mr. Tweed or Mayor Hall soliloquizing after this fashion: "It is true that the pictures of the illustrated papers hurt us terribly; they did more than anything else to bring us into contempt. But now the same papers are pursuing with equal fierceness citizens who are known to be pure and upright, and statesmen whose record is clear and illustrious. Every week such men are ridiculed and defamed without mercy; their personal defects are exaggerated; their public acts are misrepresented; they are held up to the world as conspirators and traitors; history and fiction are ransacked for mean and odious characters in the guise of which they are presented. Really, the pictures in which we figured a little while ago showed us in no worse light than that in which these cartoons exhibit some of the best men in America. Must not the public inevitably conclude that, if such men can be accused and persecuted after this manner by these caricaturists, their treatment of us might have been inspired by a partisan enmity or a personal grudge?"

It must be admitted that such reasoning on the part of our disgraced city officials would have force in it. The prostitution of this gift of caricature to the indecent abuse of good men is justly to be deplored. Messrs. Schurz and Trumbull, doubtless, err in their political judgments; but neither of them has done anything to merit contempt, and both of them have deserved

(continued on page 5)

SALMON P. CHASE, now Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born the 13th of January, 1808. He is, hence, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, in rather feeble health, and holding an office in its dignity second to no other in this country. He has been highly honored by the American people, and during the war rendered a noble service to the Union cause. The great mistake of his life, so far as we can see, was his intense desire for the presidency, of which the public scorn. The persistent defamation which they have received in one of the illustrated newspapers is at once an outrage upon decency and a disgrace to art.

The same thing must be said of the pictures in another of the illustrated journals in which General Grant and his friends have been satirized. Mr. Matt Morgan, who drew a few good pictures for *Frank Leslie* during the fight with the Ring, has been making a set of caricatures of the President and his supporters, which are both vulgar and brutal. These pictures have no merit but that of mere savagery. They have neither pith nor point; they are not witty and most of them are badly drawn. The cause is a bad one which needs such support.

Editorial Notes.

CONGRESS will commit a serious mistake if it shall adjourn without giving the President the aid for which he asks in carrying out his plan of Civil Service Reform. The President is in earnest on this subject; and there is a very general sentiment among the people that the plan proposed, or some better one, should be promptly put into practice. If Congress contents itself with simply criticising this plan, while supplying nothing better, the Republican party will be held responsible for the omission, and may be very seriously damaged thereby. Whatever politicians may think, wish, or say, Civil Service Reform, so as to divorce appointments to office from party politics, is a demand of public sentiment. It cannot be dodged by any legerdemain. Before the question came into prominence the President saw its importance, and urged it upon the attention of Congress; and, now that it has so generally attracted the notice of the people, he is simply following his own convictions in responding to their wish. The Philadelphia Convention must reflect this wish and heartily endorse it. Now, will Congress, before it adjourns, put the Republican party right on this question before the people? By so doing it will add greatly to the strength of the party, and spike one of the heaviest guns of its enemies. It will precede professions by *acts* more significant than mere words. It will furnish the best answer which can be furnished to those who claim a monopoly of zeal in favor of Civil Service Reform. The hungry office-seekers, who really desire no other reform than that which will place them in office, will be thoroughly silenced, provided Congress promptly does its duty. Give the President what he asks, and aid him by the requisite legislation in making a trial. If the plan he has adopted is defective, then make it better; and, if no improvement at present can be suggested, then try this plan, and wait for time and experience to disclose any modifications which may be needed. Gentlemen, Republican members of Congress, you had better stop higgling over minor points, and really do something which the people will regard as an honest effort to promote reform in the civil service.

THE thanks of the people, not only in the City and State of New York, but throughout the nation, are due to the Committee of the New York Bar Association, and also the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, for their faithful and protracted labors in unearthing the facts and placing them in a detailed and definite form in respect to those justices of the Supreme Court of New York City whose official conduct has been made the subject of investigation. There has for a series of years been a general impression that New York City has been the theater of outrageous judicial abuses, and the investigations which have been made and the facts which have been elicited upon sworn evidence, go to confirm this impression. Judge Barnard, upon the report of the Judiciary Committee, has been impeached by the Assembly; and Judge Cardozo has resigned his office to save himself, if possible, from a trial of his official conduct before the proper tribunal. The presumption is one of guilt in both cases; and, if the fact be established, then the full penalty must follow. The Reform movement in New York would have stopped far short of the proper mark if it had failed to explore the conduct of the judiciary; and it will still come short of the mark if it fails to measure out full justice to those who have been the high-handed perverters of both law and justice. The credit of New York and, indeed, of the whole country, demands that the remedy should cut to the bone. The metropolis of the nation has had enough of "Ring Judges." The questions of fact are in the proper hands; and now let us have stern and impartial justice meted out to those who deserve it.

JUDGE CARDOZO, anticipating the strong probability of his impeachment by the Assembly and his trial before the bar of the Senate for misdemeanors in office, has sought to dodge the issue by sending in his resignation to the secretary of state. His verbose explanations of the reasons for this course, accompanied with protestations of innocence and a virtual insult to both houses of the legislature, by intimating that his case would not be fairly dealt with according to the evidence, will be regarded by all candid men as a substantial confession of conscious guilt. Judge Cardozo is immensely mistaken if he supposes that he will save his reputation by resigning his office just on the eve of a prospective impeachment, and remitting the question to those whom he calls his "constituents." Were he innocent of the charges brought against him by the Committee of the Bar Association and the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, this is the very last thing he should have done. It is the last thing that any man, consciously innocent and possessing common sense, would do. Innocent men do not usually shrink from investigation in the presence of their accusers, especially when they have a falsely maligned public character to defend. All their instincts and all their interests demand that they should face these accusers with the proofs of falsehood. This is just what Judge Cardozo should and would have done if what he says in his letter were even half true. He will find it very hard to make the community believe that he is an outraged and persecuted man.

THE New York *Tribune* has declared its purpose "never more to deserve the name of a party organ." It said last week, that, whether the Cincinnati Convention shall enable us to approve or oblige us to condemn its action," this purpose "will stand." It has "offered to pass receipts with the Republican party, offsetting debt against credit, and considering the account balanced." All this was very easy editorial writing at the time it was written. Since then Mr. Greeley himself has become a candidate for the presidency. Will the *Tribune*, of which he is the chief editor, now adhere to its purpose "never more to deserve the name of a party organ," or will it devote itself to the success of the Greeley ticket? This question the *Tribune* answered last Monday, by reaffirming its purpose to cut loose from all parties, notwithstanding "the unexpected nomination made at Cincinnati." The public will naturally watch its editorial course with an eagle eye. We, hence, suggest that, if Mr. Greeley—now that he is the presidential candidate of the party which he has done more to bring into being than any other man—would retire from the editorial chair until after the period of his candidacy is ended, he would greatly relieve the delicacy of his own situation, and escape all responsibility from any "casual expression" that might creep into the *Tribune*. The *Tribune* has been so intensely partisan throughout its whole history that it would not be at all surprising if it should make a great many mistakes in attempting to play the rôle of party neutrality. Mr. Greeley's anti-Grantism will be a very formidable temptation to him, especially after the campaign is fully opened, unless he altogether drops the editorial pen. He should at once put himself in the position of safety for himself and of irresponsibility for anything the *Tribune* may accidentally say.

SALMON P. CHASE, now Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born the 13th of January, 1808. He is, hence, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, in rather feeble health, and holding an office in its dignity second to no other in this country. He has been highly honored by the American people, and during the war rendered a noble service to the Union cause. The great mistake of his life, so far as we can see, was his intense desire for the presidency, of which the

Religious Intelligence.

THE General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met on Wednesday last, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The five surviving Bishops—Morris, Janes, Scott, Simpson, and Ames—are in attendance, and a body of delegates numbering 421, consisting of 292 ministers and 129 laymen. A portion of the stage about 30 feet in depth is set off and neatly carpeted and decorated for the use of the bishops and the secretaries. The reporters are seated in the orchestra, and the delegates occupy the parquet and a portion of the balcony near the stage. The delegations from the several conferences, numbering 72, drew lots for seats, before the opening of the Conference, so that each man knows his place, in one sense of the word, at least. The Conference was called to order on Wednesday morning by the venerable Bishop Morris, who was 82 years old Sunday before last, and who has been a bishop for 36 years. He has not, however, been able to perform full episcopal service for several years past. Bishop Janes, who is 65 years old, and who has served the Church in his present office for 36 years, is the senior effective bishop; Bishop Scott, aged 70. Bishop Simpson, aged 62, and Bishop Ames, aged 66, were all elected and ordained in 1852, twenty years ago. On coming to order, the Conference engaged in devotional exercises, prayers being offered by Dr. George Peck and Dr. Akers, two of the oldest members of the body. Dr. Harris, of Central Ohio Conference, was unanimously elected secretary. This is the fourth Quadrennial Conference in which Dr. Harris has discharged this duty. It is likely to be the last, as his name is prominent among the candidates for the episcopate. The Bishops reported that the question submitted to the annual conferences concerning the alteration of the restrictive rule, by which none but ministers were allowed seats in the General Conference, had been acted on by the annual conferences, with the following result: for the proposed change, 4,915; against it, 1,597; blank, 4. A long discussion then ensued upon the question of admitting the lay delegates. A portion of the Conference wished to alter the restrictive rule, and admit the lay delegates; but did not wish to approve in all respects the plan which has been adopted for securing lay representation. It was, however, concluded that the plan might be modified hereafter, if in any respects it were found imperfect; and, after much debate, the Conference voted, with only one dissenting voice, to complete the change in the restrictive rule, and admit the laymen at once. The sole dissentient was Dr. W. H. Perrine, of Michigan, who, in recording his vote, said that it grieved him to to say no; but, believing this plan to be unscriptural, unmethodistic, and a sham, he must, therefore, be counted in eternal enmity to it. The lay delegates then took their seats. On Thursday, through Dr. James Strong, of Drew Seminary, their spokesman, they presented an address to the Conference. Quite a warm discussion arose on Friday morning respecting the constitution of the Court of Appeals, whose duty it is to try cases brought up from the annual conferences. When the rule constituting this court was reported, Dr. Haven, of the Chicago University, moved that it be composed exclusively of ministers. The argument was that the body to which the appeal was made should be constituted similarly to that from which the appeal was made; and, inasmuch as the annual conferences are composed exclusively of ministers, the Court of Appeals should have the same constitution. In opposition to this, it was urged that this discrimination against laymen at the very beginning of legislation was ominous; that there was no more reason why laymen should be excluded from this committee than from several others; and that it was contrary to the spirit of the reform now accomplished to make any distinction between laymen and ministers; that all were brethren and equals on the floor of the Conference, and ought to be so regarded. After a capital speech in favor of the rule, by Dr. Crawford, of this city, the Conference voted, 220 to 157, to lay the motion on the table. On Saturday the impressible Book Concern made its first demonstration. A motion was made to refer the whole question to a special committee. The motion was promptly laid upon the table. Then Dr. Lanahan moved to reconsider, and supported his motion in a speech of considerable intensity, in the course of which he said:

"When I speak of mismanagement I do not mean such as may occur under any administration in any business house; but I mean mismanagement so gross that it partakes of the nature of fraud. And when I speak of fraud I do not mean such as may occur in the accidents or oversight of business in the best managed house; but I mean that which was deliberate, willful, greedy, and long continued. I mean that mismanagement which culminates in fraud, and I stand here in the presence of the supreme authority of the Church—the authority which made me an agent—and ask the privilege of sustaining by testimony more than I have ever charged."

It was, however, determined by the Conference to wait for the report of the Book Committee. The Book Committee presented on Monday a majority and a minority report. The majority report admits that irregularities have been discovered, though it fails to find fraud. The minority report does not sustain Dr. Lanahan in his most sweeping charges; but it shows up not a little discreditable management, and declares that "a bad state of things has existed in the Book Concern for years,

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with the shape in which the matter is left and says:

"Frankly, then, I say that I should be better pleased if the terms regeneration and regeneration had not been introduced into our baptismal offices. Not because I think they contain anything untrue; but because I think they furnish occasion, and to some extent support, to a doctrine I hold to be erroneous and not intended by the offices, and also because they render the harmony of the doctrine intended by the offices with a just eye to the theological truth perplexed to some minds. It is contrary to the mind of our Church to say that baptism is the exclusive or universally necessary condition of salvation. I take it, moreover, to be a doctrine not taught in Scripture, and (thank God) not denied by our Church, that all mankind are 'made alive in Christ' potentially. And whatever of Divine Grace is indispensably necessary to salvation I hold to be actually given to every human creature. Not to be able to affirm this would rob me of a good God, and envelop the spiritual universe in the thickest blackness of darkness. This gift of grace bestowed upon the human race of God's love through his Son, by the working of the Holy Ghost, is, in my view, the potential principle in every individual of that 'Eternal Life which God hath given us and which is in his Son.' I call it in my own thoughts the regeneration of degenerate human nature."

This "universal regeneration" he does not appear to regard as sufficient for salvation, but as making salvation possible; men are only saved when they accept of Christ by faith. Dr. Henry makes a distinction between being regenerated and being "born again"; certainly a new use of terms. But he clearly sees that the use of the word regenerate in the offices of the Church is necessarily misleading; and he is quite ready for a revision of the Prayer-book which shall correct this and other errors. His letter is making quite a sensation in Episcopal circles.

....The American Home Missionary Society, which holds its anniversary this week, gives a good account of its stewardship. It has collected $294,566, or $11,000 more than in any other year; and the gifts of living contributors have been $48,500 more than in any other year. It has supported 961 missionaries in 29 states and territories, who have preached statedly to 2,911 congregations. One hundred and ten of these reports revivals of religion and about 6,350 persons have been added to the missionary churches. Eighty-four churches have been organized, and forty-six have come to self-support. The Society has done a much larger work than in the previous year. The number of missionaries sustained is greater by twenty-one; the number of congregations supplied, by fifty-four; the number of revivals reported, by twenty; the number of conversions, by 612; and the number of additions to the churches, by 935. Most of this advance has been made in the newer states and territories. In Kansas, Nebraska, and California the number of laborers has been much larger than in any former year, and Nevada and Idaho have been entered for the first time. The Society enters upon the growing labors of the new year with only $13,400 in its treasury; while the claims of its missionaries already matured amount to $20,000, and its additional pledges, daily becoming due, exceed $132,000.

....If Christian people ever had any misgivings about the management of Mr. Van Meter's Howard Mission, their fears ought to be allayed by the fact that a man as shrewd and capable as Mr. A. S. Hatch, of the firm of Fisk & Hatch, is the president of the institution. Mr. Hatch is not a mere ornamental figure-head of the Mission; he is on the ground every Sunday, teaching in the Sunday-school, and he visits the institution frequently during the week-days and keeps a sharp watch upon its operations. Not only by his contributions, which are munificent, but by his personal supervision and his active labor he is strengthening and directing the enterprise. Individuals who are prone to condemn the exclusiveness and selfishness of our merchant princes would do well to acquaint themselves with the kind of Christian work in which Mr. Hatch and others are employed before they pass an indiscriminate censure upon their brethren. The Howard Mission has its anniversary this week on Tuesday evening in the New York Academy of Music, and on Friday evening in the Brooklyn Academy. The exercises consist of addresses by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and Mr Van Meter, and singing and recitations by the children.

....The Unitarian church in Boston to which Dr. Gannett lately preached is troubled to find a pastor. After such a minister as Dr. Gannett, the church does not wish to install a radical; and it is hard to find, even in the Christian wing of the Unitarians, one who is sufficiently evangelical. Dr. Ware, of Baltimore, was called and declined. Then, says "Tremont," of the *Christian Intelligencer*,

"it was proposed to call Professor Diman, of Brown University. Professor Dimsn is not a Unitarian, but a very liberal Congregationalist. There is no doubt of the fact that the more conservative of the Unitarians and the Orthodox are much nearer together in belief than twenty years ago. There is a class of minds in New England that the former can only reach. And all disciples of Christ should rejoice that such minds are 'fed' by preachers so deservedly honored as Jas. Peabody, Clark, Hale, Robbins, Ellis, etc."

If a liberal Congregationalist should be called to this church, he ought to go. There are few places where such a man could find a more cordial support or a wider field of usefulness.

....The temporary home of the Mayflower church in St. Louis, of which Rev. E. P. Powell has recently become pastor, is overflowing, and the society is preparing to build. The circular which has been issued declares that the society means "to build a church home large enough in spirit and doctrine for every child of God. Do not ask, therefore, to what sect we belong. We belong to no one but God our Father and Jesus our Lord. We shall reject none whom we believe Jesus has received." The circular also announces that the church will be free and that the seats will never be rented. It is truly added that "the movement needs generosity and enthusiasm"; but, if the pastor can only inspire his people with a little of his own large spirit, the work will easily be done.

....The *Freeman's Journal*, in discussing the case of Father Stack, of Williamsport, sustains the Bishop and condemns Father Stack, yet advocates a change in the system by which the bishops hold all the church property, and argues for leaving the congregations to control their own buildings; while it also urges that some rule ought to be adopted by which pastors should not be removed except for cause and after fair trial. There ought to be, the *Journal* thinks, "in a diocese some other protection for the honor and standing of a priest than the *arbitrium*, the *will* of his bishop." The *Journal* is right, and we hope it will continue to urge this most desirable reform.

....Mr. Hepworth's society have sold their four lots on Thirtieth street for the price which they paid for them, on account of their inability to buy a fifth lot adjoining. They have already raised $110,00 for building purposes, in large subscriptions, and propose to raise $150,000 in smaller sums. Dr. Cheever's society recently offered to give Mr. Hepworth's society lots worth $60,000 and $6,000 cash, on condition that Mr. Hepworth's church take the name of the "Church of the Puritans." We understand that the offer has been declined.

....Mr. Hammond considers the revival in Lawrence, Kansas, in which 1,000 persons out of a population of 12,000 were converted, as the most successful work in which he has ever engaged, with the single exception of one in Dumfries, Scotland. The approximate number of the conversions in the principal towns in Kansas is as follows: Leavenworth, 500; Lawrence, 1,000; Topeka, 600; Atchison, 300; Fort Scott, 400. In addition to these, meetings have been held in many of the smaller towns, with very important results.

....*Church and State*, in its desire for *Christian Union*, is willing that the bishop should be considered not as belonging to a superior order of the clergy, but simply as the first among equals. This is the Methodist theory, and the Low Churchmen are certain to adopt it before long.

....The teachers' anniversary in connection with the anniversary of the New York Sunday-school Missionary Union will be held on Tuesday evening next, at Dr. Ormiston's church on Bedford street, and at Dr. Eddy, of Washington.

....The Faculty of Yale College have made the attendance upon the Sunday-afternoon services on the part of the students voluntary. Morning prayers and the usual forenoon services are still obligatory.

....One hundred and twenty-five members were added to Mr Beecher's church last Sunday.

Publisher's Department.

WE HAVE REPEATEDLY CALLED ATTENTION to cases of sickness occasioned by drinking water conveyed through leaden pipes; but we are now informed that malt liquor acts so powerfully upon the lead pipes attached to beer-pumps as to completely "honeycomb" them. A worthy friend in New Jersey writes us that he is now suffering paralysis from this cause. It appears that he has been in the habit of drinking a glass of beer early in the morning, which had remained in the lead pipe over night; and the consequences of his thoughtlessness proved fatal to his health and comfort. Let all persons who use beer-pumps take timely warning, and substitute TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE for lead. Sold by the COLWELLS, SHAW & WILLARD M'f'g Co., No. 213 Center Street, New York. Circular and sample of pipe sent by mail free.—*New York Tribune.*

THE GOLDEN AGE.

MR. THEODORE TILTON, Editor of *The Golden Age*, announces that his journal will give a ringing support to Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown. As Mr. Tilton's paper was the first among the press to nominate Mr. Greeley, the zeal with which this nomination will be sustained by *The Golden Age* will be chivalrous and whole-hearted. Mr. Greeley's estimate of Mr. Tilton's journal was thus handsomely expressed in an article from his own hand in *The Tribune* of May 3, 1872:

"*The Golden Age*, now well into its second year, has found a home in THE TRIBUNE building. It is altogether the most independent, free-speaking weekly issued in our city, and one of the most sparkling and readable. Mr. Tilton's articles sometimes compel our dissent, but never bore. He has the rare art of saying what he thinks in the fewest words, and hence saying it forcibly. All who know him are his friends, even when constrained to dissent from his opinions, and we predict for his journal a brilliant and useful career."

Price of *The Golden Age* during the campaign (from now till election) one dollar per single copy and seventy-five dollars for a hundred copies. Persons cannot contribute more effectually to the election of Mr. Greeley than by circulating *The Golden Age*. Address

THEODORE TILTON,
the Tribune Building,
New York City.

THE NATIONAL COLONY.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

ORGANIZED upon temperance principles. The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage within the Colony limits strictly prohibited. Fifteen Townships of very rich land in Southwestern Minnesota and Northwestern Iowa—the healthiest climate in the United States. Good markets, cheap fuel and lumber. The St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad now running through the lands. The advantages of good society, churches, schools, and a rapid increase in the value of their property secured to members in the shortest possible time. Send stamp for a copy of *The National Colony Journal*, giving full particulars.

MILLER, HUMISTON & Co., *Toledo, Ohio.*

ALL double-thread machines are necessarily heavy-running and troublesome; but the Willcox & Gibbs machine, being free from all their complexities of construction, and being the only machine making the secure and elastic twisted loop stitch, is light running, noiseless, and in every respect best adapted for family sewing. This statement is corroborated by many thousands of independent witnesses who have tried sewing machines of all kinds, and find none equal to the Willcox & Gibbs. The fact is patent that many thousands of double-thread machines, even those of the best and latest make, are annually exchange for it. Send for pamphlet to the Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., Broadway, New York, and refer to this newspaper.

WINDOW GARDENING.

THIS elegant volume, by Henry T. Williams, one of the Editors of THE INDEPENDENT, and so handsomely noticed upon our 6th page, will please every one. A prospectus of its contents and its price, $1.50, can be obtained free by addressing the author, care of THE INDEPENDENT. Third edition is in press and will be ready May 20th.

A VALUABLE BOOK

THE Silver Tongue Folio. $1, Postage free. 105 full pages of music, selected and newly arranged from the works of Beethoven, Mozart, Bach, Haydn, and other great masters. By Karl Reden. Send $1. Address E. P. Needham & Son, 143 East 23d street, N. Y.

MESSRS. DUNHAM & SONS, manufacturers of Pianos, No. 17 Union Square, New York, have been established 35 years, and their name has become thoroughly known throughout the country. Their late improvements produce a tone far superior to anything achieved by any other manufacturers. The public are cordially invited to visit their warerooms.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES AND CATTLE.—Tobias's Derby Condition Powders are warranted superior to any others, or no pay, for the cure of Distemper, Worms, Fevers, Coughs, Hide-Bound, Colds, etc., in Horses; and Colds, Coughs, Loss of Milk, Sore-Tongue, Horn Distemper, etc., in Cattle. Price Twenty-five cents. Depot 10 Park Place, New York.

Lockwood & Co., Bankers, 94 Broadway, New York, transact a general banking business, including the purchase and sale, on commission, of all marketable securities. Accounts of banks, bankers, and others solicited.

BUY the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce. It is by far the best. Let no grocer who has an overstock of poor imported sauces sell you something which has no other merit than that it was put up in England.

How to obtain the Best MILK-CAN ever manufactured, CHEAP, which is the IRON-CLAD. Send for circulars to the IRON-CLAD CAN COMPANY, 51 Dey street, New York.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—The American Institute awards the premium to Electro-Silicon as being the best article for cleaning and polishing silver, plated ware, etc. Sold by jewelers, druggists, housefurnishing and grocery stores. COFFIN, REDINGTON & Co., Agents, No. 9 Gold st., N. Y.

THOUSANDS of Physicians daily recommend and use DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR in their practice. For *Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises* of all kinds, and all *Diseases*. No remedy can compete with it. It needs but one trial. 25 cents.

CAMPHORATED AND TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP, containing nearly 40 per cent. of glycerine. For the toilet and children, beyond comparison. Sold everywhere. J. C. HULL'S SON, Manufacturer. Salesroom No. 32 Park Row, New York.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the card of the new firm of Caldwell, Walker & Co., Bankers and Brokers, who have taken their office at No. 2½ Wall street.

THERE is but one correct weigh. The Jones Scale Works, Binghamton, N. Y.

WHERE to buy elegant Paintings, Picture, and Frames. Bradley's, 71 Liberty st., Cheapest in New York. Try him.

INVESTING MONEY

SPECIAL attention is invited to the advertisements in our columns of those bankers who offer first-class railroad bonds, etc., for sale. Many are now selling Governments and other stocks, and converting the proceeds into good *first mortgage* railroad bonds.

Our subscribers will please understand that they can send money, government bonds, or any kind of securities to this office, to be sold and the proceeds converted into any stocks or railroad bonds *advertised in* THE INDEPENDENT. No charge whatever will be made for our services. In most cases we can obtain a *better price* for securities to be thus exchanged than if sent direct to a broker or banker, besides saving broker's commission. This offer is made only to our subscribers, who oftentimes neglect to make investments simply because they fear to make a remittance to an unknown party. In all cases explicit directions must be given. Address HENRY C. BOWEN, Publisher of THE INDEPENDENT, 3 Park Place, New York.

THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD CO.

THE $1,018,000 of the first mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of this company offered by us a few weeks ago have all been sold. We now offer $600,000 on the Indiana Division. As the company is already earning much more than the interest upon all its bonds, and is doing a large and profitable business, at 90 and accrued interest these bonds are remarkably cheap as well as thoroughly safe. While railroad bonds may be plenty, those upon paying lines and for so small a sum to the mile are seldom in the market. Full particulars furnished upon application in person or by mail to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
23 Nassau street, New York.

ELECTRIC SPECTACLES.

NEW APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY.

A NEW invention, of more than ordinary importance to the world, has lately been made public. It is nothing less than a unique application of electricity as a remedial agent, to cure weak eyes, headache, neuralgia, etc. The matter, as carefully stated to us, is as follows:

In two little shell cases there are small but powerful galvanic piles, creating electricity all the time. These are fixed to the side pieces of spectacles, and thus applied to either side of the head. They connect through the head, and their electricity must consequently pass through this part, giving its vitality to all the nerves and organs it comes in connection with. The current is so moderate that it is not felt, yet so constant that its results are very powerfully effective.

This steady, continuous current is said to be much better and more effective for nervous troubles of the face and head than the shock of an electric machine, which many people of delicate organization find extremely unpleasant.

Science has demonstrated that the different states of the nerves are owing to the different electrical conditions. Whatever restores them to their normal electrical state restores them to health. The continuous galvanic current accomplishes this when used in such a moderate degree, yet so constantly as it is proposed to apply it here. It offers relief in a series of diseases that have until now resisted the physician altogether.

The human head is simply a grand telegraph office, which sends its orders by electricity over the nerves, the wires which connect it with all parts of the body. And when there is want of vitality there, what is it but a sign that the electricity is not sufficient? These Electric Spectacles, it is claimed, supply the deficiency, and that too in the most convenient way and with the most remarkable success.

People suffering from nervous headaches, neuralgia of the face and head, weakness of sight and hearing, and other nervous afflictions, should give the Electric Spectacles, patented by Dr. J. Moses, of Hartford, a trial.

CHAPPED hands, face, and all roughness of the skin certainly cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It surpasses all other remedies, as it will prevent roughness of the skin if used during cold weather. It is conveniently applied, avoiding all the troubles of the greasy compounds now in use. It can be used by ladies with the most delicate skin, without irritation or pain, making it soft and clear. Sold by druggists generally.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

DISCHARGE falling into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick, mucous, purulent, offensive, etc., or others a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, constant desire to clear nose and throat, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell or taste, dizziness, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. The proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by Druggists at 50 cents.

NIGHTS OF PAINFUL WATCHING with poor, sick, crying children can be avoided by the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

☞ Never get a poor farm implement. Get the best. Get the Blanchard Churn.

ALL Druggists sell Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair.

LUXURY, Health, Economy insured by using Dooley's Yeast Powder. Elegant Light Rolls, Biscuits, etc., prepared in 10 minutes. Try it.

THE BUFFALO BAKING POWDER makes the most beautiful and delicate of cake. Pastry of every description in the highest perfection. W. I. AYRES, 317 Fulton street.

See the New Prize Sunday-school Books. Warren, Broughton & Wyman, N. Y.

RUPTURES

radically cured by Therapeutic appliances. Patented in France, England, and America. Dr. A. J. FOLLOW, office 291 Sixth Ave., N. Y., over the drug-store.

CATARRH.—LOCKWOOD'S CURE.—Sure Remedy. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Address Rev. R. B. Lockwood Hudson City, N. J.

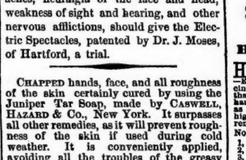
NOTICES.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY AT DETROIT, MAY 16.—Send 61 to John H. Dey, Detroit, for daily report of discussions on Church Finances, Unemployed Ministers, Rotary Elders, Preaching by Women, etc.

BUSINESS NOTICES

FOR CLERGYMEN AND AUTHORS.

SERMON PAPER, four sizes, perforated flat sheets, with cases. REPORTERS' and STENOGRAPHERS' Paper, for pencil, with cases. AUTHORS' and EDITORS' perforated MANUSCRIPT PAPERS. Samples and prices sent free.



SAMPLE INKSTAND, Express paid..... $1 25
SAMPLES, Inkstand and Mucilage Stand..... 1 75

A FINE CHROMO GIVEN AWAY with one box double thick TINTED INITIAL PAPER. Samples by mail, 35 cts.

FIVE CHROMOS OF "THE FIVE SENSES" with five boxes.
For sale by Stationers.
MORGAN ENVELOPE CO., Springfield, Mass.

A Great Offer. HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. He will take a small portion cash, and balance in part or quarterly installments.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one
SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured or fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES. SO QUICK AND RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THAT BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and tissues of the system *the power of* HOW for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. *Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Stomach, all weakening, and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, combine within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.*

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and the the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of 19 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BAYSELL, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "There was no help for it. I tried everything that was recommended—but nothing relieved me. I was reduced to skin and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and the bottle of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, stronger, and happier than I have for twenty years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to put it to the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

Price $1 per Bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Derangements of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

SEND "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., 32 WARREN St., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you

SIMILIA
SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success: Simple—Prompt and Reliable. Used by the people. All the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistake is avoided in using them, so prompt so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to command the confidence of mankind. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic	25
3	Crying-Colic or teething of Infants	25
4	Pains and Cramps, of Children or Adults	25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6	Cholera, Morbus, Vomiting	25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Stomach	25
11	Suppressed, or Painful Periods	25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	25
16	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever	50
17	Piles, blind or bleeding	50
18	Ophthalmy, and sore Eyes	50
19	Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza, or Cold in the Head, with Cough	50
20	Whooping Cough, violent Coughs	50
21	Asthma, oppressed Breathing	50
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	50
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24	General Debility, Physical weakness	50
25	Dropsy, Scanty Secretions	50
26	Sea-Sickness, sickness from riding	50
27	Kidney Disease, Gravel	50
28	Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges	1 00
	Five Boxes, with one $2 vial of Powders, very necessary in obstinate cases	5 00
29	Sore Mouth, Canker	50
30	Urinary Weakness, wetting bed	50
31	Painful Periods, with Spasms	50
32	Sprains and Rheumatism	50
33	Erysipelas, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1 00
34	Diphtheria, ulcerated sore throat	50

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 to 60 large vials, morocco or rosewood case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and Book of Directions..... $10 to $35
Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 26 vials..... from $5 to $8
Specifics for all Private Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventative treatment, in vials and pocket cases..... $2 to $5

POND'S EXTRACT.

Cures Burns, Bruises, Lameness, Soreness, Sore Throat, Sprains, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Piles, Sore Eyes, Inflammation, Bleeding of the Lungs, Sore Stomach, or of Files; Coras, Bullets, Old Sores, etc.

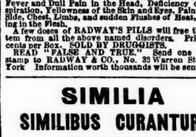
Price, 6 oz., 50 cts.; Pints, $1.50; Quarts, $2.50.

☞ These Remedies, except POND'S EXTRACT, by the case or single box are sent to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address,

Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Medicine Co.
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Branch Store, No. 617 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

with its gloomy attendants, low spirits, depression, involuntary emissions, loss of semen, spermatorrhœa, loss of power, dizzy-head, loss of memory, and threatened impotence and imbecility, find a sovereign cure in HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Composed of the most valuable, mild, and potent restoratives known, and as an invigorant of the matter, tone up the system, arrest the discharges, and impart vigor and energy, life and vitality to the entire man. They have cured thousands of cases. Price, $5 per package of five boxes and a large $2 vial, which is very important in obstinate or old cases, or $1 per single box. Sold by ALL Druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 562 BROADWAY NEW YORK.



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IRON WORKS CO.

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT
"Composite Chilled Iron Work,"
GATES, RAILINGS, GUARDS, BEDSTEADS, Etc.

IMPROVED WIRE WORK,
FOR BANK-COUNTER AND OFFICE RAILINGS, LAWN, COTTAGE, AND FARM FENCES.
ALSO
VASES, FOUNTAINS, STATUARY, STABLE FITTINGS, LAMP-POSTS, Etc.
311 to 315, LAFAYETTE, NEAR PRINCE ST., NEW YORK.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

No. 120 Broadway, New York.

JANUARY 1, 1872.

Net Cash Assets, January 1, 1871..... $12,054,383 70

RECEIPTS.

Premiums	$6,790,780 58	
Interest and Rents, actually received	821,476 51	7,612,238 09
Total		$19,666,619 79

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death	$1,549,161 60	
Cash Dividends, including additions paid to policy-holders	1,100,663 68	
Annuities, Matured Endowments, and Surrendered Policies	809,514 89	
Total paid policy-holders		$3,459,340 37
Dividend on Capital	7,830 00	
Commissions	84,344 46	
Commissions	504,055 77	
Office and Law Expenses	426,659 34	
Printing, Advertising, Reinsurance, and Taxes	166,574 23	$4,648,804 16
Net Assets (exclusive of Future Premiums)		$15,017,715 63

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Bonds and Mortgages	$9,539,812 50
Real Estate unencumbered, including purchases under foreclosure	2,276,235 23
United States Stocks	712,763 60
New York State, City, and Town Bonds	609,081 00
Bonds of other States	50,293 17
Cash in bank and other deposits	
Loans on Collaterals, secured by Collaterals	413,473 00
Actual Cash Investments	$15,017,715 63
Interest and Rents due and accrued	110,347 51
Premiums in hands of Agents and in course of collection, supplies, and other Property	276,194 29
Deferred Semi-Annual and Quarterly Premiums for the year	708,230 00
Safes, Furniture, etc., at half cost	63,337 13
TOTAL ASSETS, January 1st, 1872	$16,174,824 55

New York, March 11th, 1872.

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing account, and have found the same correct.

W. P. HALSTED, THEODORE WESTON, } AUDITORS.

The Assets are thus Appropriated:

Total Liabilities, including reserve for reinsurance of existing Policies		$14,376,451 00
Capital Stock	100,000 00	
Divisible Surplus	1,698,343 55	
		$16,174,824 55

New York, March 11th, 1872.

The valuation of the policies outstanding has been made on the New York State Standard, according to the American Table of Mortality, at four and a half per cent. interest.

G. W. PHILLIPS, J. G. VAN CISE, } ACTUARIES.

New Business, Sum Assured, 1871,
$41,804,027 00.

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WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER.
Vice-Presidents:
HENRY B. HYDE, JAMES W. ALEXANDER.
Secretaries:
SAMUEL BORROWE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER.
Physicians:
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HENRY B. HYDE.....Vice-President.
REV. LEWIS KEN

The Independent.

THE ALMONER.

BY MARY S. TEMPLETON.

The snow from forest and from field
Withdraws its covering soft;
Trees cast their winter robes, and throw
Their suppliant arms aloft.

Nature, awaking, weeps to see
Her temples tenantless;
No choral chant, no worshipers
With gifts the shrine to dress.

But from the south on amber car,
In blending colors clad,
A radiant messenger of love
Speeds on her service glad.

Frankincense on the bending boughs
Her roseate fingers fling;
While buds upon the balmy air
Like odorous censers swing.

Her garments gleam on frozen banks,
Which soon with verdure glow;
Her wand waves o'er the turbid stream,
And crystal waters flow.

She holds o'er every murky pool
A fragrant tuft of bloom;
Dries with a kiss the ice-drops cold,
And plants it in their room.

Her jeweled coursers skim the sod,
Their hoofs make marks for flowers;
Her chariot mounts the opal clouds,
And brings them down in showers.

From sunrise-spires she calls her hosts
To throng illumined aisles;
Treads the light winds, and, singing, sows
A hemisphere with smiles.

Oh, Spirit! plant my heart anew,
Where frost-killed germs are stored,
That it may wave with fruitage, like
The Garden of the Lord.

GIUSEPPE MAZZINI.

I. HIS EARLY LIFE.

BY AN ITALIAN.

BEFORE describing the last hours of Italy's greatest patriot, and the profound impression his death has made among men of all parties; before describing, too, his impressive obsequies at Genoa, let an humble disciple of Giuseppe Mazzini, dear readers, sum up his lofty qualities—his genius, his indomitable firmness, his virtue [rare, or, rather, single of its kind), and the magic influence of his character on his contemporaries from 1830 to 1872.

The death of Mazzini is the most irreparable loss which Italy has suffered since Dante, Columbus, and Galileo passed away. He had the genius of Dante, the firmness of Columbus, and the scientific power of Galileo; while he exalted them all in his heroic resistance to calumny, ridicule, and malice. In him love of country and zeal for Italian liberty and unity found personification. Among all the Italian martyrs Mazzini stands the most brilliant figure, the first and most persistent champion of political and social regeneration. While the French Revolution had its impulsion from Voltaire and Rousseau, the Encyclopedists and the Constituent Assembly, the spirit of the Italian movement is personified in one man—Giuseppe Mazzini. Had it not been for his indefatigable labors, history would not have to record the daring conspiracies of "Young Italy," the revolutionary inspiration of the whole peninsula in '48, or the heroic republics of Rome and Venice in '49. Without Mazzini to teach us our right to independence, Cavour could not have founded the Kingdom of Italy in 1859, nor Garibaldi have freed Sicily and Naples. In a word, Mazzini is the creator of Italian unity; and, when his country grows aware of its own rights and duties, shall have risen to a republic, he will be honored accordingly, as the originator of the apostleship of Democracy.

For forty years the great Genoese agitator struggled against the oppressors of his country, carrying confusion into the courts of Europe and inspiring two generations with enthusiasm. Throughout Europe no conspirator has been so persecuted as was Mazzini—with exile, imprisonment, and capital condemnation, with calumny and desertion; yet he felt no instant's discouragement, left no moment's trace to his foes, condescended to no form of compromise. How many scepters were shattered by the hand of the old champion, so lately the scorn of court buffoons! What terror he carried among the bayonets of the Hapsburgs and the Houses of Este and Lorraine, or among the butchers of the Bourbon, or of that dynasty of Savoy, so darkly infamous for political despotism and ecclesiastical intolerance!

In Mazzini Italy loses the *father of his country*, Europe the best among her Republicans, and the cause of universal progress a genius.

His political programme was the independence of separate peoples, brotherhood among nations, the universal republic. His social programme was that agreement between labor and capital which should transform hired workmen into associates and partners. In religion he was a Spiritualist, believing in God without belonging to any dogmatic fold, and summing up his profession of faith in the words liberty, love, sacrifice.

In art his excellence was such that his fiercest political opponents were proud to rank themselves of his school. Mazzini and Garibaldi, sprung from the people and consecrated to the people, are the two greatest names that from the time of Dante downward have given luster to this unhappy land. Both tireless champions of liberty, both fighting in the breach for the oppressed, both spotless in virtue and self-sacrifice, both unsurpassed for their disinterested devotion and their harmony of action with thought, Mazzini is the *mind*, Garibaldi the *arm* of Italian unity. May the hero of Montevideo, Rome, Como, Varese, Bezzecca, Mentana, and Dijon carry out in action the *thought* of Mazzini, recreating in Italy that republic to which she owes her most glorious historic memories from the Latin Republic down to the Venetian of '49!

The name of Mazzini stands out in all the great movements of European Democracy from 1830 till 1872. Condemned by many sovereigns, banished by almost all the monarchic states, reviled by the reactionaries, mocked by the selfish and mercenary, persecuted by the police, solitary and single in Europe, Mazzini has left an indelible mark upon the political, social, religious, and literary history of the last forty years. Posterity, in future centuries, will keep fresh his imperishable name, and rank it side by side with that of Dante.

The biography of the illustrious Genoese is so rich in event and so closely associated with contemporary history that space would fail me to worthily recount it. Knowing, however, how profound is the admiration felt in America for this greatest of Italian Republicans, I feel sure of acceptance in recounting as briefly as may be the important points of his life—a chronologic summary, rather than a biography, and as laconic as a telegram.

Guiseppe Mazzini was born in Genoa, on the 25th of June, 1805, in a house in Via Lomellini. His father is a physician of great repute, and still professor in the university of that city. Born in a republic, he had kept his republican tendencies and habits; and from the conversations which he heard while still a lad, in the paternal dwelling, Mazzini drank in those sentiments of earnest and pure patriotism which later were to shine with such eloquence and fascination in his writings.

At the age of seven years he was put under the tutelage of a certain Guiseppe Patroni, a retired colonel of artillery. Soon after undertaking this charge, Patroni, writing to Mazzini's mother, thus estimates his character: "A remarkable and most tenacious memory, an extraordinary and unbounded faculty of acquisition, are his decided and distinctive characteristics."

Under other instructors he made rapid progress in the Greek and Roman history and in classic literature, studying natural and physical science at the same time, but attaching himself especially to philosophy and history.

One April Sunday, in 1821, he was walking with his mother and an intimate friend in the Strada Nuova. The Piedmontese Insurrection had just been crushed out by treachery. The insurgents, hard pressed by the police, were flocking into Genoa, on the way to their outlet of refuge, the seaside; and Mazzini saw one of the swarthy and emaciated fugitives approach his mother, holding out an unfolded handkerchief, and muttering "For the Italian fugitives." Mazzini's mother, as well as the old friend beside her, dropped a few coins in the handkerchief, and the petitioner passed on, to continue his quest from others. Mazzini himself afterward declared that this was the first moment in which the conviction flashed upon him that every means *should* and *could* be attempted for liberty and his country, and from that day took the most solemn resolution to be the herald and the promoter of this duty. He was sixteen years old, and he kept his resolution. Entering the university a few years later, Mazzini contracted an intimate friendship with all the young men of patriotic feeling, and soon became at once their inspiration and guide. Seeing that literature was the only vehicle by which to address his countrymen, he conceived the design of using it as an instrument for political propaganda. His first article was a long essay on Dante's "*Amor Patrie*," in which we see the first gleams of that rapid, ardent, and fascinating style which later was to work with such effect on the minds of the Italian youth. The essay was published in the *Subalpine*, and was followed by many others, alike notable for freshness of imagery and vigor of thought.

About this time he joined the Genoese Chapter of the Carbonari; but the forms and ceremonies preliminary to admission gave him no very favorable impression of this famous league. He accepted the duty, however, of going to Tuscany to preach the Carbonarist doctrine; and it was on this errand, which he executed with the utmost zeal, that he contracted a friendship at Leghorn with Domenico Guerazzi, then employed in writing his "Siege of Florence."

Shortly after his return to Genoa came news of the outbreak in Paris of the Revolution of July, 1830; and, while the Genoese conspirators were preparing to profit by the event in the interests of Italian Democracy, the police, whose bribery was wide and complete, arrested the leaders, among them Mazzini. Transferred shortly after to the frontier of Savona, he conceived there the idea of a new association, more active and more powerful than the Carbonari, and prepared in thought the basis of *Young Italy*.

Acquitted on his trial, six months afterward, and seeing that he could no longer remain in Genoa or Turin, Mazzini resolved to go into voluntary exile, where, on a foreign soil, he might more freely exert himself for his country's good.

On the news of the insurrection in Central Italy, Mazzini promptly passed from France into Corsica, the better to second the movement; whence the sudden and unfortunate upshot of the movement soon caused his return to France.

Repairing to Marseilles, he drew up, about 1833, the programme and statutes of *Young Italy*, which he disseminated everywhere, and which from the outset had a success beyond his hopes, all the youth of the Piedmontese academies and even a great many of the officials joining the association. It was then that he addressed Carlo Alberto, who had recently ascended the throne, in which he urged him to become the champion of the Italian revolution. "Sire," said he, "have you never cast a glance, one of those eagle glances which reveal a whole world at once, over this our Italy, fair with Nature's smiles, crowned with twenty centuries of lofty memories, the land of genius, strong in infinite resources, lacking nothing but union, girded round with such bulwarks that a strong will and a few brave hearts would suffice to shield her from all foreign insult? And have you never said to yourself, This land was formed for a lofty destiny? Has the thought never whispered itself to you, 'Form, then, as did the Creator from chaos, a world from these scattered elements; reunite the now dispersed members, and say, *It is all mine, and all blessed!*' Then shall you be great as God the Creator is great, and twenty millions of men shall cry, '*We have God in Heaven, and Carlo Alberto on earth.*'"

But Carlo Alberto preferred to shoot the soldiers and officers found with copies of this letter in their possession. And the courtiers of the Kingdom of Italy to-day call this traitor the Magnanimous!

Let us hasten to mention that Mazzini himself had written this letter with little hope of success, but with the special view of undeceiving those who still had faith in the Prince. The ill reception of his letter by the Sardinian Government only excited him to a more energetic propaganda of *Young Italy*, whose motto was now "God and the People."

The methods adopted by *Young Italy* to arrive at its ends were education and insurrection, and the colors of its banner white, red, and green—*i. e.*, liberty, equality, humanity, unity, independence. Every new member swore fidelity to the statutes and took a solemn oath to devote himself to the establishment of Italy as a nation, united, independent, free, and republican.

Young Italy, thus founded on a statute first sworn by Mazzini, and which based conspiracy on the fact of natural law and the sacred principle of association, soon met with the favor it might fairly hope to claim. Retaining its directing center in Marseilles, it was sub-divided into as many insurrectional departments as the necessities of the provinces required and the circumstances dictated. In less than a year from its foundation committees were established in Genoa, Leghorn, Milan, Tuscany, the Romagnas—everywhere, in short, where a spark of political life could be seen. A journal, under the name of the association itself, *Young Italy*, was set on foot as the organ of its principles; and these sheets found their way into Italy—first by the hands of the employees of the steamers plying along the Mediterranean coasts, and then in barrels of pumice-stone or in casks of pitch.

For this propaganda the Sardinian monarchy, by a sentence passed October 26th, 1833, condemned Mazzini to the gallows; and even the ministry of Louis Philippe, on the remonstrances of the Italian Government, commanded him to quit the French territory.

Before leaving Marseilles, where he still remained for some time in hiding, and where he prepared a plan of insurrection intended to break out in Genoa, as it did, without success, some time after, he made the acquaintance of Garibaldi, who had arrived there from the East, and was already enrolled among the members of *Young Italy*.

Repairing, still later, to Geneva, he organized the famous Savoy expedition, fated to end so wretchedly by the fault of Ramorino, who had been appointed as its leader.

The sudden and unlucky ending of this enterprise, and the dismay it occasioned among his associates, led Mazzini to suspend for some time his revolutionary activity, but not his efforts in the cause of education and preparation for future activity.

In 1836 he settled in London, in the pursuit of literary and philosophic studies, which alone would give him high rank among the great thinkers of the age. He obtained in a short time such a mastery of English as to see his writings in that tongue quoted as models of vigorous and poetic style. But he was continually drawn off from his studies by the persistent thought of national liberty, and still, as ever, the center of all the conspiracies continually forming in Italy, and especially in Romagna and Sicily.

MILAN, ITALY, March 19th, 1872.

Literary Department.

PRIMEVAL MAN AND HIS WORLD.*

Not only have recent geologists and archæologists vastly multiplied the facts, and both multiplied and verified their inferences therefrom, which were great gain; but of recent years they have discovered what between their respective sciences, hitherto separately pursued as they were, and distinct as they seemed, there are relations the most intimate, and that not a few of the most important questions in the one science hold the same relative position in the other. Indeed, the investigation of the facts and the solution of the problems common to both geology and archæology has itself become a science to which not a few of the greatest minds of the world are devoted. And, granting that some of its exponents are reckless, some of its alleged data false or, at best, unproven, and some of its generalizations wild, it, nevertheless, has facts as well established as those of chemistry, methods as legitimate as has philology, and inferences as incontrovertible as has astronomy.

And because it is a science, professedly based on numerous and fast multiplying facts, and proceeding to its conclusions by an induction as vigorous and legitimate as that of geology pure and simple, or what we call ancient history, or any other science, physical or metaphysical, it can never be refuted by a sneer nor will it down at the bidding of any needlessly timid or worse than needlessly angry interpreter of God's written but not God's only record of his ways and works. Like every science, old or new (but none the more, we insist, because new), it needs, as it merits, the most candid scrutiny of its data and the most careful testing of its logic.

This science deals with the relative date of man's first appearance on the earth, and his and its general characteristics and condition then and afterward, till the beginning of the historical period commonly so called.

Because the literature of the subject is so voluminous, and for the most part too technically scientific for the mass of intelligent men, we shall try to give the readers of THE INDEPENDENT a fair *resumé* of Prof. Müller's work, which we have read to our profit and delight. It is not an exhaustive treatise; but for us and for most a far better thing—a brief, clear, candid *exposé* of leading facts and current theories by one of the few masters in this field whom it is possible and wise for a layman to follow. Whatever may be thought of his conclusions, they deserve, as they receive, this side the ocean the most respectful attention.

Despite some facts pointing to a contrary conclusion, the older geologists generally acquiesced in the doctrine of Cuvier, that man did not exist and, indeed, could not have existed in the diluvial period of geology. But the discoveries made in the Somme Valley, by Boucher de Perthes, some fourteen years ago, reopened the question. In the original diluvial deposits were the abundant remains of huge mammalia of that period, mingled with what, as he affirmed, were contemporaneously deposited, human remains and stone implements of various kinds; and, after the most searching investigation, the French Academy adopted the unanimous report of its celebrated committee of experts sent to study the matter on the spot, which admitted all that De Perthes claimed. And since then, for the scientific world as a whole, it has been no longer a hypothesis, but a proven and admitted fact, that man *did* live at least as far back as this misnamed diluvial period. Soon followed numerous similar and even more considerable discoveries in well nigh every region of Europe.

The Europe of the diluvial period is then described. The older and the very recent objections thereto are not ignored; but the author adheres firmly to the Glacial Theory adduced by Venetz, and developed by Charpentier, Forbes, and others. The causes of the characteristic fogs, rain, snow, and ice of the period may possibly have been in part astronomical, as Adhémar and others after him supposed; but are rather to be found in the then outlines and relief of the land. Holland, the adjacent parts of Germany, and parts of Russia, Britain, and the Scandinavian countries were beneath the surface of a great north sea, that swept through Russia and Siberia and connected the Black and Caspian seas with each other and with itself. The Sahara Desert, too, was submerged, a fact of no small import as regards the climatic condition of the South of Europe. Before this took place, however, but still in this diluvial period, other now submerged regions were dry land. Ireland was joined to England and England to Continental Europe, and this again to Africa at Gibraltar and by Sicily and Malta. The chief mountain ranges of Europe were substantially as at present, only somewhat higher, both absolutely and relatively—their summits being less worn down by wind, rain, snow, and frost, and hence the valleys and plains at their base not filled up with their *detritus*.

The first age of man's appearance is the Age of Mammoths, so named from the thousand bones and even entire carcases of the *mammoth elephant* (*E. primogenius*)—a monster in many respects like but distinct from the *mastodon* of North America. Besides this, there were the bicorned rhinoceros; the cave bear, of the size of the present polar bear; a huge stag, with antlers of ten and twelve feet span; the cave lion, which late investigators ally rather to the tiger family; the rarer hippopotamus; the reindeer (in a subsequent age far more common); the primitive ox, extant in the forests of Germany as late as Cæsar's time, and whence our cattle are sprung, etc.; many of which either closely resemble or are identical with existing species. And then follows a brief statement of the leading discoveries of human remains, found not in one or a few localities and in suspicious positions; but in widely separated regions, in great numbers, and in all possible combinations with the bones of the above-mentioned animals and the rude stone implements and weapons of the age. Seventeen skeletons came from the one cave near Aurignac, in Southern France. In many cases these are the bones of now living species. In many of the places evidently used for sepulture ashes and charcoal are found with these bone-heaps, as if the funeral meal was there eaten.

The data are, as yet, too few to form a very definite estimate of the mental and social culture of the man of the period. Some things are clear, however. The skulls found are apelike in the hight and slope of the forehead, and the skeletons show him to have been of less than the present stature; giving, were it needed, a new denial to the current but unscientific belief in a modern degeneration in strength and size. In the remains of this age there is not the slightest trace of even the rudest pottery or worked metals. Man lived on fruit and by the chase, taking the larger and more formidable animals in pits, and then with his rude stone weapons slaying them in leisurely security. His shelter and workshops for the making of his stone or bone implements was simply a cave.

The next is the Age of Reindeers. The previously common cave-bear is no longer found, and the mammoth elephant is rare. Bones of the horse, the primitive ox, musk-ox, elk, and many of the deer tribe are common; but the age is named from the immense and characteristic abundance of reindeers, that were comparatively scarce in the preceding age. Man still dwelt in caves; and, in the summer, at least, out-of-doors, at the foot of sheltering cliffs, grouped in considerable numbers, for safety and society. Metals and pottery were still unused, and not an animal seems to have been domesticated. The knives, axes, and arrow and spear-heads were still of stone and flint, yet far more skillfully wrought than before, and bone and horn was much used for light articles. Bright pebbles, shells, and the teeth of animals were polished, bored, and wrought into bracelets, etc. Skins and furs were worn in lieu of cloth. Out of horn and bone needles were made, and the horns and flat stones used for pressing the seams smooth are still found. The first crude attempts at drawing were now made. The dead were interred in caves—no longer in a sitting, but in a recumbent posture. Except when not eaten, that is; for there are not a few places that are plainly the scenes of cannibal feasts. The body was dismembered, and the large bones cracked open, for the easier obtaining of their marrow. The remains show that those so disposed of were all boys and maidens, showing, our author naively says, a strong preference for tender meat. This era dates not less than 10,000 years back.

The next is the Age of Polished Stones, characterized, as the name denotes, by the beautiful finish of the stone implements in use. To it belong the Kjökkenmöddings of the Scandinavian coasts (huge piles of edible muscle shells, in which are found flint knives, etc.) and the oldest of the pile-dwellings of the Swiss lakes, with their interesting contents and appurtenances, and dating from perhaps 5,000 B. C. The animals characteristic of the diluvial period proper had by this time been exterminated or driven into more distant regions. The hunter has now become a herdsman as well, some animals being for the first time domesticated. Pottery—as yet unburned, yet fairly shapen—also appears; but there are no traces of the fictile arts—as even the rude sketchings of the previous age being repeated. Stone, flint, and even crystal was now beautifully wrought for use and ornament.

Then follows the Age of Bronze, to which belong many of the lake villages as well as inland stations. The very moulds and patterns of the bronzes of the time are found, full proof that they were not made in the far East, as at first supposed, but on the spot, which is corroborated by Prof. Von Fellenberg's analysis. He shows that, whereas the bronze of Egypt and the East contains a considerable quantity of lead, that of Europe of this age consists of only copper and tin. The smaller articles—needles, rings, bracelets, etc.—were finely wrought into sometimes elegant designs. There have been discovered pieces of jewelry that might well be worn by a modern belle. Burnt pottery now appears; but there is still no trace of pictures, sculpture, or written language. When the dead were not burned and their ashes interred, they were buried, not under the *dolmen* of the stone ages, but the *tumuli* so often met with, with weapons and adornments for use in the future life evidently then believed in. Tamed animals were by this time abundant.

The Age of Iron next follows; but the special topic of the book is not concerned therewith, and we will pursue the author's discussion no further. The present age he calls that of paper, or, a name that he prefers, the Age of Steel.

This admirable treatise concludes with these words, which are, at least, the sincere utterance of a learned and honest *savant*:

"As the result of these studies, we are, perhaps, poorer by more than one fair dream. We have found neither the charming Paradise nor the Golden Age of our first parents. But we have gained this, at least: the conviction that the Creator has grounded in the nature of all his creatures, and especially in that of man, the capability of progress and the precious and inspiring prospect of the ever richer, fairer development of future times and races."

HEFELE'S CHRISTIAN COUNCILS.*

ACQUAINTANCE with patristic literature has been greatly furthered by the Messrs. Clark, of Edinburgh, through the publication of their Ante-Nicene Library. A desire to supplement that series probably occasioned the translation of the first part of Hefele's *History of the Christian Councils*. We infer from the preface that the work was already in course of preparation when the Vatican Council assembled, so that the book is not presented to the Protestant public simply because its author happened to oppose the dogma of infallibility. Of course, the fact of such opposition will awaken a certain interest in the volume, but its value is altogether independent of this incidental circumstance. Indeed, that part of the great historical work contained in the volume issued by the Messrs. Clark was written years before Dr. Hefele became a bishop, while he was still a professor in the Catholic Theological Faculty at Tübingen.

Those interested in patristic literature are aware that we are indebted to him for the most convenient edition of the so-called "Apostolic Fathers," and German scholars all acknowledge his ability in the departments of church history and archæology. His *magnum opus* is, however, that entitled "*Conciliengeschichte*." Seven volumes have already appeared in Germany, covering the field down to the close of the Council of Constance. The most difficult part remains as yet unwritten, it thus appears. The Council of Trent will be a knotty subject for so candid an author as Hefele; but, as a member of the Vatican Council, he has helped to tangle another web, and it may well be doubted whether he dare extend his work so as to include the history of that assembly. He was throughout an opponent of the new dogma; how far consistently so is an open question, to which we will refer again. Returning to his diocese, which embraces the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, he preserved a commendable silence, and did not permit the dogma to be proclaimed to his flock until the king had requested him to do so. The temporal ruler of that kingdom is a Protestant in name, but as little noted for religious earnestness as he is for earnestness of any kind or for intellect.

But to pass from the author to the volume before us. It covers the period to the close of the Council of Nicæa, A. D. 325. If sufficient encouragement be given, a second volume will follow. Such encouragement ought to be given, if for no other reason than to testify that the reading public in America and England know how to appreciate a German theological work when written in a lucid style and devoid of the barbarisms so common among the Teutonic scholars. But the merits in matter are as great as those in manner. The author's statements are always fair. The work has been commended by no one more cordially than by the Protestant professor of church history at Tübingen; and the translator, a Protestant also, finds nothing in that portion he presents to English readers which calls for correction or caution. Those who have attempted to do a like service for other German authors may well envy Mr. Clark, for he has had none of the difficulties which puzzled and provoked them.

The volume opens with an introduction, which discusses a number of questions in regard to councils in general. The two books which follow treat respectively of "Ante-Nicene Councils" and "The First Œcumenical Council of Nicæa," while an appendix gives in Greek and Latin, with brief notes, "the so-called Apostolic Canons." The synods of the earlier centuries are enumerated, and all the meager details which remain carefully recounted, and scrutinized with a judiciousness that deserves the highest commendation. The author is no less critic than historian. Passing into the fourth century, he gives us a mass of citations from original authorities, including the text of the canons of the respective synods. This is the crowning excellence of the work. The student finds in it *ipsissima verba*, which would otherwise be well-nigh inaccessible; while only a few rare works contain so much other matter bearing upon the subject. When these authorities are in Greek translations are appended, and this feature makes the work a valuable help in the study of ecclesiastical Greek. A number of technical terms, about which ordinary lexicons give no information, are thus explained. The preliminary chapter which precedes the account of the discussion at Nicæa is pre-eminently fair, and no Trinitarian would take exception to the author's positions. In the critical investigation of the documents pertaining to or purporting to emanate from the Nicene Council the patient, candid German spirit is manifested. The interpretations of the canons is legitimate; but, like all Romanists, our author reads the sixth canon in the interest of the Papacy. A genuine Protestant will hardly gain much by entering into the controversy on that point, but leave it to the Greek Church to oppose the assumption. Yet many will at once see how convenient it is for Hefele to assert that "the Pope unites in himself several ecclesiastical dignities." "Each one of these dignities may be regarded separately, and that is what the canon has done. It does not consider the Pope as primate of the Universal Church, nor as simple Bishop of Rome; but it treats him as one of the great metropolitans, who had not merely one province but several under their jurisdiction." It is, at least, singular that the first general council could have forgotten to treat of the Pope as primate, and yet so distinctly treated of him as patriarch.

The good Bishop is a good papist, and we use the word in no invidious sense. A careful perusal of the introduction to this volume may answer the question which has puzzled so many Protestants—Why did the opposing bishops submit so readily to the new dogma? Here is one of the most liberal and scholarly among them; and, while still a theological professor, he accepts the fundamental principle of ecclesiasticism—"that the Holy Spirit guides the Church of God (consequently also the Church assembled in an œcumenical council), and that he keeps it from all error." Then, although as a faithful historian he tells us that the first eight councils were convoked by the emperors, he does not hesitate to affirm that "from the very nature of the case the summons to an œcumenical council must go forth from the œcumenical head of the Church, the Pope." Declaring that "the Pope, who is the head of the Church, is not superior or inferior to it," he well adds that "there cannot be an œcumenical council without union with the Pope." When to this is joined his assertion that "to appeal from the Pope to a council, an authority usually very difficult to constitute and to consult, is simply to cloak ecclesiastical insubordination by a mere formality," we see how little consistency there can be in his opposing the infallibility dogma *after* the Council.

In fact, Protestants have been misled by the position of the minority of the Vatican Council. There were few of them who had not already taken the same ground as Hefele in this volume, and it may yet appear that they were all of them governed more by motives of expediency than by theological consistency in voting as they did. If councils are infallible, and infallible only when acting in union with the Pope, as Hefele says, if then a council acting in union with the Pope declares by a large majority that the Pope is infallible, what ground is left to stand upon? Is not the shortest cut to an infallibility that will not contradict itself precisely that taken by the Vatican Council? With all propriety we may put in the mouths of most of these opponents what a Berlin comic journal attributes to Doellinger: "That two and two make five I can readily believe; but that two and two make six I can never admit." Whatever good may have resulted from the earlier councils, they were convened in the interest of imperialism. They afterward acted like boomerangs upon the temporal head of the Holy Roman Empire. It would appear that the last Council also has some of the peculiarities of the Australasian weapon.

—*The Educational Year Book* for 1872 (A. S. Barnes & Co.) is the first issue of what is intended to be an annual publication, under the auspices of the Teachers' National Publishing Association, the aim of which is to bring within easy compass a periodical exhibit of the practical workings and the progress of public school instruction in the United States and, to a limited extent, in foreign countries. As an attempt to perform a much-needed service for all who are interested in educational matters, this little volume deserves a cordial welcome; and we trust that teachers especially, in whose interest the venture is made, will see to it that this shall not fail, as so many similar ones have, for want of substantial support. Those who have ever tried to gather material for a comparison of the school systems of the several states, or for an answer to the question what these systems are doing for the education of the American people, are well aware of the difficulty, not to say the impossibility, of arriving at satisfactory results. Five or six years ago an accredited agent of the Danish minister of education, after searching in vain for this kind of information at Washington, spent about a year of laborious investigation at the various state capitals. Since that time, it is true, the United States Bureau of Education has been established by Congress, and the last two reports of the commissioner have done much to facilitate inquiry in this direction. But these reports are not so widely circulated as they ought to be, and there is plenty of room for a cheap and convenient manual, like this before us. Having said so much by way of praise, however, we are compelled to add that the work in many places shows hasty and uncareful editing. Not infrequently there is a lack of sufficiently recent revision, and that in a book of this kind is equivalent to the admission of positive errors of statement. But it would be unjust to insist too much on the defects of an initial volume, especially where we find much more to commend than to censure.

—*The Law of Life Insurance, with Chapters on Accident and Guaranty Insurance*, by George Bliss, Jr., counselor at law, New York, has just been published by Baker, Voorhis & Co., law publishers, No. 66 Nassau street, New York. This volume consists of seventeen chapters and contains seven hundred and seventy pages. Mr. Bliss, in his preface, states that the work is the outgrowth of his own professional practice in life insurance cases. No other American work on the subject has appeared since 1854; and in the meantime life insurance cases and decisions have been greatly multiplied, by reason of the vast growth of the system within the past fifteen years. Beginning with a careful definition of the insurance contract, as between the insurer and the insured, Mr. Bliss gives the law in application to the interpretation and enforcement of this contract, not merely as a set of legal opinions, which he himself holds, but as deduced from cases which have been matters of judicial decision. These cases are for the most part American, yet many of them are British. The whole subject is treated in a philosophical and exhaustive manner. The immense development of life insurance in this country within a few years, and the frequent suits of law that must naturally arise in reference to insurance policies, make such a work a desideratum to the legal profession. It will be a labor-saving machine to lawyers, and almost indispensable to those members of the profession who have no convenient access to the original reports of insurance cases which have been decided by the courts.

—*The Federal Government, its Officers and their Duties*, by Ransom H. Gillet, is the title of a manual which contains a very little constitutional law with a good deal of useful detail respecting the working machinery of the Federal system and rather more than a fair amount of padding. It opens with a brief account of the colonial governments, and of the steps that led to the adoption of the present Constitution; and then proceeds to enumerate the powers conferred by it upon the legislative, executive, and judiciary departments, and to explain the duties of the principal officers. The book will be of service to all who wish to acquaint themselves with the details of governmental administration; but it is to be regretted, we think, that the author had not made it a part of his plan to pay more attention than he has paid to an exposition of the principles of our system. For the most part, the work has been brought down to the date of publication, 1871; but in occasional instances, as in what is said respecting the Bureau of Education (p. 287), it omits to notice the most recent legislation, and the statement on page 265 respecting the apportionment of representatives is inaccurate and misleading. (Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co.)

—Helps to Bible study multiply on both sides of the water. *The Bible Student* is a monthly magazine, published by Hodder & Stoughton, of London, containing papers on Bible interpretation, exposition, and illustration, of a character to aid Sunday-school teachers and to interest the general religious reader. The "Inquiry Column," on matters relating to Scripture, is something after the order of the "Question Drawer" of our American Sunday-school papers, quickening the thought of many by the inquiries and giving help to others by the responses. Free use is made by by the publishers (without credit) of the columns of American journals; and such writers as Rev. Drs. Bradford K. Pierce, G. W. Gardner, F. L. Patton, E. H. Gillett, and G. L. Walker appear as original contributors, in articles that are well worthy of republication. But there is much of value in the successive numbers of the magazine; and the twelve parts for 1871, bound in a single substantial volume, as imported by A. D. F. Randolph, with the addition of a full index, will be welcomed and well used by not a few of the rapidly increasing host of home and Sunday-school Bible teachers and students in our country.

—Mr. H. T. Williams's *Window Gardening* is a timely publication, being as yet the only work devoted specially to this subject that has appeared in this country. The author's efforts have been mainly devoted to practical plans of managing flowers and plants within doors; and the directions given are such as any lady or intelligent child can understand. The book is written, indeed, with a view to please and aid the amateur rather than the professional florist. The illustrations, taken from the best foreign works upon the subject, are attractive and graceful; and there is a profuse illustration of details, such as of the construction of hanging baskets, ferneries, Wardian cases, and parlor decorations. A feature of the work is its solution of a difficulty which many floriculturists have found in the injurious effects of gas and furnace heat. This is to be avoided by enclosing the plants with a screen or case of glass. The book meets what we will venture to style a "felt want," and may be commended to flower lovers.

—*The Bankers' Magazine* for April and May, 1872, contains the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the legal-tender cases of 1871, with the opinions of Justices Strong and Bradley, also the dissenting opinions of Justices Chase, Clifford, and Field; to which are added notes of forty important cases referred to and quoted in the above opinions. These opinions, with the cases referred to, are also issued in one octavo volume. The argument of Justice Strong, stating the opinion of the Court, with its grounds, is the most perfect and exhaustive vindication of the Legal-tender Act of 1862 that has as yet been presented. The great importance of the question decided will prove to the decision itself a lasting significance in the future history of this country.

—The revised edition of Mrs. Cornelius's *Young Housekeeper's Friend* is a good manual of cookery and of housekeeping duties. "I have seen many a young lady," says the author, "just entered upon the duties of married life, perplexed and careworn for want of a little good instruction in regard to the simplest domestic processes." In this volume an honest effort is made to impart this instruction. (Boston: Thompson, Bigelow & Brown.)

—*The Dessert Book* is a well-prepared manual of its specialty, compiled from American and foreign authorities, by a Boston lady. Puddings, pies, cakes, ices, preserves, and beverages are the principal subjects discussed. We could wish that less whiskey were recommended in their composition. (Boston: J. E. Tilton & Co.)

—Mr. Barry's *Fruit Garden* is an excellent practical guide for the fruit-grower, and is especially valuable in the advice it gives respecting the selection of varieties. The present edition is revised and enlarged and is a serviceable work. (Orange Judd & Co.)

—Mr. Francis Brill's *Farm Gardening and Seed Growing* is especially available for profit. Its estimates of expense or parsed and is juster than is common in agricultural books, and the volume will prove of practical utility. (Orange Judd & Co.)

* A HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN COUNCILS to the close of the Council of Nicæa. By C. J. HEFELE, D. D., Bishop of Rottenburg. Translated from the German and edited by Wm. R. Clark, M. A. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark. New York: Scribner, Welford & Co.

* THE EARLIEST TRACES OF MAN IN EUROPE. By Prof. ALEXIS MULLER.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature. Prepared by the Rev. John M'Clintock, D.D., and James Strong, S.T.D. Vol. IV—H, I, J. 8vo, pp. 1125. Harper & Brothers.

The Life and Times of the Rev. John Wesley, By the Rev. L. Tyerman. In 3 vols. Vol. III. 8vo, pp. 608. The same.

Sermons by the Rev. T. D. Talmage. 12mo, pp. 443. The same.

Grit: A Story of Australian Life. By R. L. Farjeon, author of "Joshua Marvel," etc. 8vo, paper, pp. 145. The same. 40

Christianity and Modern Thought. 12mo, pp. 304. James Miller. 1 25

Vathek: An Arabian Tale. By Wm. Beckford. 12mo, pp. 207. The same.

Our New Home in the West. By Mrs. Mary Clavers (Mrs. C. M. Kirkland). 12mo, pp. 256. The same.

Theodolf the Icelander. A Romance. From the German of the Baron de la Motte Fouque. 16mo, paper, pp. 268. The same. 75

Secret History of the French Court. By Victor Cousin, author of a "Course of Philosophy," etc. Translated by Mary L. Booth. 16mo, paper, pp. 172. The same. 75

The Artist's Married Life. Translated from the German of Leopold Schefer, by Mrs. J. R. Stodart. Revised edition. 16mo, paper, pp. 204. The same. 75

The House of Yorke. By M. A. T. 8vo, pp. 261. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. 2 00

Dare Fairfax. By Ada Augusta Gott. 16mo, pp. 174. J. Hall & Son. 1 00

The Pastor of the Desert. Jean Jarousseau. By Eugene Pelletan. Translated from the French. 16mo, pp. 326. Dodd & Mead.

Laicus; or, the Experiences of a Layman in a Country Parish. By Lyman Abbott. 16mo, pp. 256. The same.

The Science of Æsthetics; or, the Nature, Kinds, Laws, and Ideal of Beauty. By Henry N. Day. 16mo, pp. 434. New Haven: Charles C. Chatfield & Co.

First Lessons in our Country's History. By William Swinton, A. M. With numerous illustrations. 16mo, pp. 176. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. 80

Saunterings. By Charles D. Warner. 8s. 16mo, pp. 280. James R. Osgood & Co. 1 50

Studies in Poetry and Philosophy. By J. C. Shairp, author of "Culture and Religion." 16mo, pp. 340. Hurd & Houghton.

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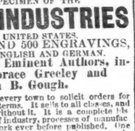

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BY P. T. QUINN.

In my first article I gave some general suggestions that might guide those not familiar with pears how to make a good selection of six or eight varieties for garden planting. In the second paper on this subject my views are definitely stated on the relative merits of dwarfs and standards, either for garden or orchard planting. In the present article will be found some directions about planting young pear trees, with such detail as beginners may want to know.

When the selections of varieties are decided upon and the trees ordered, then the next important step is to choose a spot of ground and begin preparation. In orchard planting this preparatory preparation is begun a year or two before the trees are ordered, so as to get the ground free from stagnant water, mellow, and in good heart before setting the trees. It would in all cases be wiser to put off planting three years, until the soil was in the proper condition, if the work could not be done in less time. Both the apple and pear will always do better on a clay soil, or a loam with a clay subsoil, than on a sandy or light soil. When a soil of this character is drained, either naturally or artificially, and then made loose and mellow by frequent workings, there need be little anxiety about the growth of young trees when properly planted.

There is a very erroneous impression abroad that pears require a very rich soil. This is certainly not the case, and young trees are often seriously injured by over stimulating manure, forcing an unnatural growth. Land that with ordinary care will yield from fifty to sixty bushels of shelled corn to the acre is plenty rich enough to plant pears on; and, if this standard of quality is kept up from year to year, the growth of wood, as well as the yield of fruit, will be found quite satisfactory.

In the field the surface should be well loosened by frequent plowings, both with the surface and subsoil plow. In the garden this will have to be done with the digging-fork and spade. In case the subsoil is retentive, and will hold water, then by all means dig a few underdrains, so as to use the soil of this cold, stagnant water, that always hinder a healthy growth of roots; and when the roots of a tree are once checked from this or any other cause the effect will soon show itself on the top. For each drains two-inch solo or round tile with collars are best. Next is the common hemlock boards, "ripped" in the center and then nailed together in form as follows: Δ. When neither of those can be had, then stones may be used, although they are very expensive, and stone drains are likely to fill up and become worthless. Drains three feet deep and twenty or thirty feet apart will be deep enough and close enough to do the work effectually. Before covering the drains, a light covering of salt-hay straw or other litter may be strewn along on top of the boards or stones, to keep the soil from entering at the joints or cracks until the soil settles and becomes compact over the drains.

When the spot to set the tree is selected, then dig a hole, say three or four feet in diameter and two and a half deep. The surface and subsoil should be kept in separate heaps during the holes. Each hole should then be filled up to the proper depth to set the tree at the surface soil, mixing with the portion that will come near the root of the young tree a small quantity of finely-ground bone-superphosphate of lime, or wood-ashes; or, on stiff, unlevelled of *well-rotted* yard-manure.

Persons about planting fruit trees will find it to their advantage to buy from home nurseries. If there are no nurseries near by, then send to some responsible person in the business, and state distinctly what you want, and by what route you want the trees sent. Do not be induced, under any pretense, to buy your trees from a tree peddler; for you do it more than likely that you will be badly cheated, getting trees of inferior quality and not true to name. For either garden or orchard planting I prefer strong, well-grown two-year-old trees. These cannot always be had. Then the next best are two-year-olds; trees older than two years are poor stock to plant.

As soon as the trees are unpacked, if the roots are dry, dip them in water and "heel in"—that is, dig a trench twelve or fifteen inches deep and about the same width, *laying trees close together in* this trench, cover the roots and part of the stems with soil. Trees may be kept in this way for some weeks without injury, or until everything is ready for planting. For this purpose choose a cloudy and damp day for setting the trees in permanent place. Keep the roots of the trees moist while taking them from the trench to the garden. With standards cover the roots about the same depth that they were in the nursery row. Dwarfs should have the stock of the quince and pear some four to six inches below the surface. When ready to do so one man should hold the tree in place, while one or more may assist in putting fine dry soil around the roots. This should be done with care, drawing out every root to its full length and its natural position. It is well to plan to sprinkle a small quantity of fine soil among the roots at the time of planting. When the hole is filled, press the soil firmly around the body of the tree to make it firm and prevent swaying.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS IN ROOMS.

The various greenhouse plants which are found to require a constant supply of water, which should always be applied on the top of the pots, and from no considerable distance should any be suffered to reach the water-pans or saucers under the pots, as they must also be kept clean from worms, etc. They must be fumigated before they appear of insects. With the air, the plants should have a good supply in fine, warm weather. It is a very bad practice to open the under-sash window, where the plants stand. When thus exposed to the draft, it injures them more than if were entirely exposed to the open air. They begin to grow too much and spindling, and if the shoots should be nipped off by the pair of scissors, which will cause them to be thick and bushy.

GAS-LIME.

In regard to the use of gas-lime for agricultural purposes an English writer says: "Be applied a wagon-load per acre, and then turned over and over in compost with garden earth, or be plowed in after the manure, having been spread soon after harvest. It is a mischievous caustic when thoroughly oxidized by exposure, by which becomes a mixture of chalk and lime. It had better not be mixed with farm manure.

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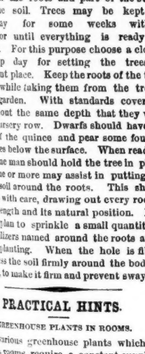

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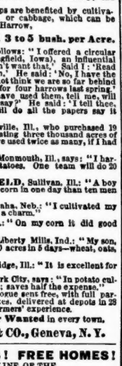

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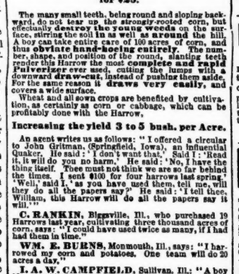

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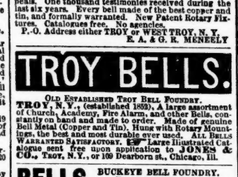

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We will now explain the principle that governs the system of life insurance:

In the first place, it has been ascertained, after a lengthened experience, that the average duration of a large number of lives can be estimated with absolute certainty. It is, consequently, an easy matter to calculate what sum must be paid annually, and left to accumulate at compound interest, that will reach in this average of years, the amount insured.

This is called the cost of insurance; and, if it is regularly paid into a company, say upon 1,000 lives, which is the smallest number from which an average can be deduced, it is evident that the amount so received must be sufficient to pay off the sums for which these 1,000 lives are assured as they become claims. To cover the expense of conducting the business, a further small charge is added, forming the usual premium.

Now, all that is necessary to keep a life company forever solvent is to preserve intact this cost of insurance, which must necessarily be sufficient to cover for all time its present and future liabilities.

For instance, we will say that 1,000 lives are assured for $1,000 each at the age of 30. This will amount to $1,000,000. The annual premium will be, in all first-class mutual companies, $22,700, including the charge for conducting the business. The average duration of these 1,000 lives will be 35 years. Now, these annual payments, computed at 4 per cent. compound interest, which is the assumed rate, will for this period amount to a sum not only sufficient to pay off the $1,000,000 for which the company is liable on the policies it has issued, but also to cover all possible expenses and contingencies incurred in the meantime.

Now, this is a fact that it is idle to contradict, as a century of experience at home and abroad have proved its correctness.

The public have abundant guaranty that these rules will be observed, not alone in the yearly investigation that is demanded by our legislature, but in the character of those gentlemen who to-day are controlling the affairs of our leading corporations and whose names have always been above suspicion.

The assertion that extravagance has crept into the management of our life companies is equally reckless, as the figures of their official returns for 1871 will prove. Take, for example, the ratio of expense to income of five of our largest companies in New York. This will be found to be less than 12 per cent., a smaller percentage of expense really than is incurred in Great Britain; and, as a refutation of all that has been said in regard to an improper selection of lives, we gather from these same returns that the ratio of death claims to amount in force in the same companies was 1.17, while we have the official figures of the six largest offices in Great Britain showing the average death ratio to be 2.31. The British companies, it is true, are older. It follows, consequently, that this death claim would be higher; but not nearly so much higher as these figures indicate.

In conclusion, we may add that the life insurance business, as conducted here by our first-class companies, entitles it to the entire confidence of the community, which is corroborated in a very marked manner by the examination recently made of the affairs of the Equitable, resulting as it did so triumphantly for that corporation, and so much to the satisfaction of the general assuring interest.

Financial & Commercial.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The year 1872 opens with 62,647 miles of railway completed and in operation in the United States, showing an increase during 1871 of 8,211 miles. The aggregate cost of this immense system of railroads, including construction and equipment, is $2,950,458,436. Forty-five years ago there were but three miles of railway in the whole country. The increase of the last year is the largest of any year during this whole period of growth.

The distribution and cost of these roads may be seen from the following tabulation, which we compile from a recent number of the *American Railroad Journal*:

NEW ENGLAND STATES.	Miles Complete.	Cost and Equipment.
Maine	793.32	$1,561,691
New Hampshire	872.36	30,750,817
Vermont	711.31	38,493,213
Massachusetts	1,641.96	90,822,022
Rhode Island	139.46	6,526,693
Connecticut	821.74	39,417,,500
Total	4,984.65	$233,652,236

MIDDLE STATES.	Miles Complete.	Cost and Equipment.
New York	4,252.93	$262,435,839
New Jersey	1,049.31	101,522,908
Pennsylvania	5,320.92	335,656,387
Delaware	307.69	9,340,771
Maryland	813.18	43,548,806
West Virginia	477.91	82,416,228
Total	12,321.94	$783,061,509

SOUTHEASTERN STATES.	Miles Complete.	Cost and Equipment.
Virginia	1,478.29	$52,592,914
North Carolina	1,260.50	33,509,378
South Carolina	1,303.79	34,991,786
Georgia	2,157.39	54,475,863
Florida	401.39	15,246,000
Total	6,567.07	$189,584,430

GULF AND SOUTHWESTERN STATES.	Miles Complete.	Cost and Equipment.
Alabama	1,697.60	$60,896,292
Mississippi	984.90	31,963,737
Louisiana	522.50	21,789,560
Texas	797.00	28,690,000
Arkansas	400.50	16,122,000
Tennessee	1,630.84	50,841,743
Kentucky	1,018.18	39,043,964
Total	7,031.52	$245,737,434

INTERIOR EASTERN STATES.	Miles Complete.	Cost and Equipment.
Ohio	3,859.52	$190,649,980
Michigan	2,638.38	109,668,893
Indiana	3,703.10	164,407,549
Indiana	6,304.44	275,661,279
Illinois	1,652.70	67,263,207
Wisconsin		
Total	18,164.14	$813,650,768

INTERIOR WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Miles Complete.	Cost and Equipment.
Minnesota	1,553.00	$62,614,255
Dakotah Ter.	61.00	2,600,000
Montana & Idaho Ter.		
Iowa	3,162.27	128,315,291
Nebraska	900.00	40,580,000
Wyoming Ter	498.00	47,000,000
Missouri	2,864.50	136,100,513
Kansas	1,703.40	66,310,000
Colorado	442.00	17,250,000
Indian Ter.	148.00	5,500,000
Total	11,338.17	$515,470,059

PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Miles Complete.	Cost and Equipment.
California	1,111.30	$76,902,000
Nevada	567.00	51,500,000
Utah	312.00	30,400,000
Oregon	160.00	7,900,000
Washington	50.00	2,620,000
Total	2,239.30	$169,322,000

The grand total of the above figures presents 62,646.79 miles of railway complete in the United States, costing $2,950,458,436, as the railroad growth of forty-five years. The rate of this growth may be seen by taking it for quinquennial periods, since 1837, as follows:

Year.	Miles Open.	Increase.
1837	3	—
1838	131	128 miles.
1837	1,431	1,300 "
1843	3,877	2,446 "
1847	5,336	1,459 "
1852	11,027	5,691 "
1857	22,625	11,598 "
1862	31,760	9,144 "
1867	36,886	5,127 "
1872	62,647	25,751 "

The above statement shows that the railway mileage of this country has nearly doubled in the last ten years, and that within the last five years more miles have been opened than the total mileage up to 1857. During the past year $376,932,327 were expended in railroad construction and equipment. There are more than forty thousand miles of unfinished railways now in process of construction; and it is estimated that at the end of this year the statistics will show at least 70,000 miles of completed road.

These are wonderful results to be attained in a little more than the life-time of a single generation. It is estimated that every road constructed adds five times its cost to the aggregate value of the property of the country. If we assume $44,000 to be the average cost per mile, then every mile of railway, according to the above estimate, adds to the country $220,000 of property value. Multiply this by the railway mileage of the whole country, and we have $13,782,340,000 as representing the increased value of property in the United States due to railroad construction. Here is one of the sources—and that, too, the largest—by which we explain the rapid and immense growth of our national wealth during the era of modern railways.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Public Debt.—The May statement of the public debt shows during the month of April a further reduction in the principal of the debt amounting to $12,588,088. This, added to the previous reduction during the Administration of General Grant, gives a total decrease of $327,719,818 in the space of three years and two months. The reduction of annual interest thus effected amounts to $20,200,719. The total of the outstanding funded debt is now $1,803,344,400, and of the unfunded debt $394,399,041, making an aggregate of $2,197,743,400. The gold in the Treasury on the 1st of May was $108,953,738, while the currency held amounted to $14,375,200, giving an aggregate of $123,328,938. This leaves a large balance over and above the gold certificates and accrued interest, applicable to a still further reduction of the debt in the months to come. We are glad to learn that Mr. Boutwell proposes to enlarge his sales of gold and purchases of bonds, especially during the months of June and July, when the export demand for gold will be considerably increased. His gold resources are abundantly adequate for this purpose; and one direct good effect will be to prevent the gold speculators from seizing upon the export demand as an occasion for running up the premium, to the serious detriment of commerce. The May exhibit in regard to the public debt is so satisfactory that even the New York *Tribune*, while not entirely cured of its disposition to find fault, nevertheless, says: "We heartily rejoice." "Good for you, Mr. Secretary!" is one of its spontaneous shouts of joy. When the *Tribune* is constrained by the force of facts to pay a complimentary tribute to the Administration of President Grant the people may safely conclude that things are not in a very bad way. The anti-Grant Republicans, as well as the Democrats, find in the debt-paying policy of the Administration, and also its wonderful success, notwithstanding a large tax reduction, a very ugly fact to deal with. It is difficult for them to break its force in the popular estimate.

ANCHOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

This thriving corporation presents facts and figures to the public in our advertising columns in relation to its prosperity, to which we respectfully invite public attention. We take pleasure in referring to this comparatively young institution, for we are personally acquainted with nearly all its officers and directors. They are men known in business and financial circles all over the country, and several of them all over Europe. They are known for their integrity, wealth, energy, and tact in all commercial and public affairs, and they are known also as men who do not embark in any business which they do not understand and cannot control. The president, Mr. Edmund C. Fisher, has been thoroughly trained and educated in the business of life insurance. He knows what to do and how to do it, and means always to act on safe and sound business principles, guarding alike the interests of the public and the excellent institution over which he so faithfully presides. He understands that the sacred trusts, which are committed in a great measure to his personal keeping, involve the happiness and perhaps the usefulness of tens of thousands. He knows, if his own life is spared, that many of these tens of thousands will ere long come to his company *through him* to receive the money which has been secured to them by departed friends. He don't intend that one of these applicants shall ever be disappointed.

The Anchor Life Insurance Company has passed triumphantly though its period of probation—a critical point in the history of every similar institution; and now it has a fair field and good prospects before it.

One notable feature in this company is its plan of having *local boards* in all the leading cities of the country, each member of which shall be a policyholder, and, therefore, directly interested in its safety and good management.

Among the New York directors are such men as Robert L. Kennedy, president of the Bank of Commerce, the largest bank in the country; Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, the distinguished American lawyer; James M. Halsted, president of the American Fire Insurance Co.; Ludlow Patton, a leading and wealthy Wall-street banker; Benjamin S. Walcott, president of the Hanover Fire Insurance Co.; and many other equally well-known and respected citizens.

President Fisher his risen from the ranks by years of hard work to his present high position, and we unite with a large circle of friends in congratulating him on his success, and believe that he and his company will continue to prosper.

NORTHEN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet just issued by the Land Department of the above Company, referring to their lands in the State of Minnesota, which we find to be exceedingly interesting and instructive. The descriptions of the country through which the road passes are entirely reliable, and, instead of being overdrawn, they simply relate facts and contain suggestions of utmost importance to those who design settling in the Far West. The character of the land, its productions and capabilities, the climate, and general aspect of the country are carefully and truthfully set forth. Also what is wanted for an outfit for the settler, what it will cost, and where it can be obtained. The provisions of the Homestead Act, with recent amendments, are explained in all essential particulars, and full information given relative to the mode of procedure under it. Also some of the advantages of settling within the State of Minnesota are given.

The Company have about *three million acres* of land in the abovenamed state now ready for market, and those desiring to settle in a new country will do well to send for one of these carefully prepared pamphlets, as the information they contain will be of great advantage. The price of land and terms of payment are fully set forth.

A number of colonies have already settled on the line of the road, and others are forming, comprised of industrious and enterprising citizens. There are also, in addition, colonies forming in Europe, under the auspices of the Land Department, which will be made up of the frugal Scandinavian, Welsh, German, French and Swiss people; and the probabilities, the certainties are that the lands in question will soon be greatly enhanced in value, being situated on what is soon to become one of the world's great highways, and having a soil unexcelled in richness, with a genial and healthy climate.

We commend this matter to the attention of our readers.

MONEY MARKET.

The aspect of the money market has undergone a change from a cause which no one could have expected or made any calculations for; but which, we believe, will be of brief duration. It was supposed last week that all further difficulty with England in relation to the "Alabama" claims was at an end; and there was the best reason possible for such a belief, inasmuch as an announcement of a semi-official character was published from Washington that instructions had been sent to our representative in London to the effect that the claim for "consequential damages" had been withdrawn. And it seems that the British secretary of foreign affairs had made such an announcement to Parliament. But it was discovered on Monday that the character of the instructions sent to Gen. Schenck in London had been misunderstood, and the whole affair is again thrown into a muddle by the uncertain action of our own Government, our Secretary of State being in a state of doubt as to what he has already done and what he should do.

Now it is a great misfortune for the business interests of the country—and we are no further concerned with the matter than in its effect upon our financial condition—that Secretary Fish did not adopt some straightforward principle of action, announce it distinctly, and stick to it. The Government made a very great mistake in saying anything about "consequential damages" in making a "case" for the Geneva Conference; and it made another when it hesitated to correct with promptness the blunder, when made conscious of it. But we have only to look at the result in its financial aspects. When it was announced last week that a satisfactory settlement had been effected the money market immediately responded by a general advance in the prices of all descriptions of public securities; and the news on Monday that there was still a prospect of prolonged discussion on the subject of "consequential damages" caused prices generally to drop off from 1 to 3 per cent., and gold advanced to 113¾.

No one believes that any danger exists of the relations being disturbed between England and the United States. Every one knows that all misunderstandings between the two governments have hitherto yielded to a mutual disposition to keep the peace, and there is not the slightest reason for anticipating any trouble which cannot be settled by negotiation. But capital is sensitive, and the fear prevails in Wall Street that the continuation of the discussion over the frivolous claim included in our "case," for the consideration of consequential damages, will produce a disinclination among foreigners to purchase our securities, and that, in consequence, we shall have to ship large quantities of gold to European cities. Undoubtedly this fear is greatly exaggerated, and in a few days it will be forgotten; but, in the meanwhile, it has had a disturbing influence upon the markets generally, and the "bears" of the Stock Exchange have made the most of their opportunity, as have the "bulls" of the Gold Room.

The Bank Statement of Saturday showed a considerable change for the better in the condition of our Associated Banks, with a large increase of both loans and deposits, but with little alteration of the reserve. The following figures show the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held, as against the circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before:

	April 27, '72.	May 4, '72.
Deposits	$269,139,100	$271,698,400
Circulation	27,340,040	27,399,890
Total	$296,979,140	$299,446,290
Required 25 ₩ ct.	$74,244,975	$74,861,350
Actual basis	68,670,900	68,732,800
Excess	$5,886,125	$5,871,250

The rate for call loans at the close of the week was 5 to 6 per cent.; but the present week opened with a good demand at 6 to 7.

The leading speculations on the Stock Exchange continue to be in Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Western Union Telegraph Company, Union Pacific Railroad Company, Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railroad, Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, and Chicago and Northwestern (common) Railroad. There have been active dealings in other stocks, and generally higher prices in investment securities of all classes, and especially the bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; but the active speculations have been in the six stocks mentioned. The favorites among these leading fancies have been and still are the Pacific Mail and Western Union, which have been racing nearly abreast for some time, the struggle apparently being to see which would first reach par. Western Union has proceeded most steadily, and bids fair to make a gain on its competitor, which shot ahead for a while, and sold at 78¾, while Western Union did not get beyond 77¾. But Pacific Mail dropped off to 74¾, while Western Union continued steady at 76 to 77. The opinion of the wise men of "the street" is that they will both reach par before the end of the year, while the "bears" predict that both will fall off 20 per cent. The movement in Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central is purely a speculative one, and is not based upon any improvement in the actual value of the shares, which have advanced in a short time from 18 to 30 to 38 and 40.

The rest of the market is not unreasonably high, nor likely to fall off, except from the effects of a panic, induced by some unforeseen cause, and for which human foresight can make no calculation. But it is reasonable to look for a quieter market and less speculation after the 1st of June, although it must be borne in mind that that is just the time when the most furious speculations on the Stock Exchange have commenced.

The sales of Northern Pacific Railroad 7-30 Gold Bonds in the United States during March and April were $1,891,900.

DRY GOODS.

The last week has been one of the dullest that has been experienced since the commencement of the season so far as sales from first hands are considered, and the present one does not promise to be much better. No important changes in prices have been effected; but the market has a declining tendency in every department of domestic goods, both of woolen and cotton textures. The jobbers are doing a fair business in the near-by trade; but they are not under the necessity of replenishing their stocks except to a small extent. The same remarks will apply to foreign goods, although in certain descriptions of fancy fabrics, dress goods, and silks there is still an active demand. The special fact in the business of the present is the enormous value of our imports, which since July, 1871, exceed by about two millions of dollars the largest sum of any previous year; the amount imported this year being $124,000,000, against $122,000,000 in the same time in 1865; the next largest amount being in 1870–1, $110,500,000. But the importations of 1865 were succeeded the next year by a diminution of $39,200,000. The stock of goods in bonded warehouse has increased during the year about $250,000. The increase is mostly in silks and woolens.

In domestic cottons there is a steadily increasing stock in the hands of agents, and it is to be presumed that any attempt to buy largely would lead to a concession of prices; yet none have been made, or, at least, reported.

Unbleached sheetings and shirtings are not by any means in good demand, and the stock of standard makes is increasing in the hands of the manufacturers' agents. The lighter weights have been more inquired for, and are more salable at quotations, which are without noticeable change.

Bleached sheetings and shirtings of all grades and makes are dull and prices are tending to a lower level, but without any positive change of quotations.

In printing cloths there is, at last, an actual excess of supply over the demand, and prices are a shade lower. Sales of 64 standards are reported at 8½ cts. for immediate delivery, and orders for future delivery are solicited at 8¼ cts.

Prints are in diminished demand, even for "Dolly Vardens," which are beginning to be regarded as common and played out. They have made their sensation, and the market is well supplied with the various styles. Prices are steady, but a shade less firm.

Ginghams are selling less freely, but prices are steady.

Lawns and percales are in fair demand, but not so active as might be expected at this season. A few warm days would probably lead to a more active demand.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau St., N. Y.

In answer to inquiries for safe and desirable securities, we can recommend to our friends and customers only such investments as we have carefully examined and know to be reliable. Among these are:

The Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, originally negotiated by us, and which we now buy and sell at market rates. They are widely known and highly esteemed in all the principal money markets of the world and are dealt in at all the principal Stock Exchanges in this country and Europe, where they take rank in popularity and market value next to the Bonds of the United States Government. Present market price about 103.

The 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, secured by a First Mortgage upon their great East and West Trunk Line of Railroad, extending from the Chesapeake Bay to the Ohio River, forming a short, easy, low-grade, and economical through route for the transportation of Western products to the sea, and traversing the wonderful Iron and Coal deposits of Virginia and West Virginia, which are well known to be among the most important, varied, and valuable on this continent.

We have these bonds still for sale for account of the Company at 94 and accrued interest. Interest payable May and November. Principal and interest payable in Gold in the City of New York. Denominations: $1,000, $500, or $100, Coupon or Registered.

Full information furnished on application.

We buy and sell Government Bonds; receive deposits, and allow interest on balances; make collections; issue certificates of deposit; and do a general banking business.

Fisk & Hatch.

☞ THE 8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the Road, Land Grant, Franchise, and Equipments, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A Liberal Sinking Fund provided in the Mortgage Deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in *gold*. Interest at eight [8] per cent. per annum. Payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations $1,000, $500, and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from February 15th, 1872.

Maps, Circulars, Documents, and information furnished.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

Can now be had through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who un hesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall Street, N. Y

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.
EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE, ALABAMA, AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
30 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
offer for sale at 95 and accrued interest in currency, a limited amount of the Eight Per Cent. Bonds of the City of Mobile, Ala. Coupons payable January and July, in gold, in the City of New York.
Interest will run on daily balances at the prompt payment at all times of its interest; render these Bonds the most desirable investment of any now on the market. Other particulars can be had of
HOWES & MACY, 30 Wall St., N.Y.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall Street, N. Y., offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of Four per cent. Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns. Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, etc., etc., for Investors.

REINVESTMENT
OF
May Coupons.
BANKING HOUSE
OF
Jay Cooke & Co.,
20 Wall Street, May 6th.

We are offering the Northern Pacific 7-30 Gold Bonds at Par and Interest in Currency. They are issued in denominations of from $100 to $1,000 Coupons, and $100 to $10,000 Registered, and are at all times interchangeable, at the pleasure of the holder, without charge.

They are secured by a First and Only Mortgage on the Road, its Equipments, Earnings, and Franchises; and also on a Land Grant which, on the completion of the Road, will exceed 23,000 acres to each mile of track, or 500 Acres of Land to secure each $1,000 bond.

These bonds are at all times receivable by the Trustees, at Ten Per Cent. Premium, in payment for any lands purchased from the Company.

Holders of United States 5-20 Bonds can now convert them into

Northern Pacific 7-30s,

realizing an immediate handsome profit and an INCREASE OF ABOUT ONE-THIRD on their annual income.

The semi-annual Interest on the Registered Bonds is paid with GOLD CHECKS, sent to the post-office address of the holder.

With the same entire confidence with which we recommended the Government Loans to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds to our friends and the general public.

All marketable securities received in exchange, without expense to the investor, at their highest current value.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

GROCERS' MARKET REVIEW.

Reported Expressly for "The Independent," By H. K. Thurber & Co., 172 *and* 175 *Chambers*, 294 *&* 296 *Greenwich street*, *New York.*

Coffees.—The removal of the duty, to take effect July 1st, has given strength to the market, and holders have advanced prices from ¼ to ½ ct. per pound. The market is dull at the advance; but, should a fair trade set in, the present prices will, no doubt, be held. The shipments to the interior will be large during this month and next, and will reduce the stock held here materially; but we do not anticipate any material advance in prices, as there are sufficient Coffees now here to amply supply the wants of the country until the arrival of the new crop.

Fruits.—Foreign Dried have been steady and in fair demand. At the close a further advance was obtained on Layer Raisins with a very firm market. Other descriptions remain as last reported. Foreign Green are steady and quiet. Domestic Dried meet with steady sale. Apples weak. Unpeeled Peaches dull; Peeled steady. Small Fruits without change.

Molasses is in fair demand for grocers' use and boiling purposes. The stock does not accumulate as fast as expected, the sales nearly equaling the current arrivals. Domestic being in limited supply, with full prices ruling for some grades, imparts a little more tone to Foreign, for which steady prices rule. The assortment is good, the medium and fine grades receiving the preference.

Rice.—Full prices are realized for both Domestic and Foreign, the latter being preferred at the relative difference in value. Carolina is in light stock. East India is in ample supply, but the high rate of gold increases the currency value.

Sugars.—Refined have been in good demand. The extreme rates obtained in the middle of the week were not supported at the close. The production has been larger; but stocks do not accumulate materially, the outlet having increased. Present values are not satisfactory to sellers. The raw material being higher, leaves but little if any margin to producers. Raws are held with firmness, the high ruling of the gold market strengthening holders in their views of higher values. The business has been light, grocers and refiners purchasing only for immediate wants. The undercurrent is very strong and no pressure is exhibited to sell. The market closes strong at full rates.

Spices.—In consequence of reports of a violent cyclone in the Island of Zanzibar, injuring the crops, the prices of Cloves and Red Pepper have advanced 1 ct. per lb. gold. Cassia is 2 cts. lower. Other spices are firm, with a fair demand at unchanged prices.

Syrups are steady, the best grades meeting with some speculative demand, with an improved request from the trade. Ordinary qualities are not sought for. Sugar-house commands previous rates, with no accumulation of stock. Drips are uncalled for; high grades of Syrup of fine flavor are preferred, being intrinsically better, relatively cheaper, and not subject to change from atmospheric action.

Teas.—The duty question having been decided in favor of removing all of the duty on July 1st, the market in bond is active at an advance of from 3 to 4 cts.; while duty-paid goods are scarce, and in brisk demand at former quotations. Large transactions have taken place in bond at the advance, which will no doubt be maintained, as the country is bare of goods and an active trade is springing up for shipment in bond to the interior. After July 1st consumers will probably receive but little immediate benefit from the removal of duty; but eventually competition will reduce prices to the full extent of the reduction of duty.

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

Reported Expressly for "The Independent."

A Table of Quotations will be found in another column.

Breadstuffs, Etc.—The recent sharp advance tended to check the demand and restrict business, with a slight increase of offerings. Holders are not disposed to reduce prices; but buyers are less disposed to purchase, and in some instances prices gave way. Later in the week higher prices ruled, the market closing strong and active. There is no demand for export, values being above the views of shippers. Samples in many instances were withdrawn for still higher prices. Supplies of all kinds are reduced and holders firm. Wheat has advanced. The demand has been mainly for milling. Rye Flour is quiet and steady. Corn Meal steady and firm. Corn generally steady. Barley is held above buyers' views. Barley Malt is lower. Rye is not active. Oats moderately active. Peas not in request. Beans in small stock and very firm.

Building Materials.—*Bricks.*—The recent decline has induced more business; buyers, however, only supplying actual necessities. The consumption is fair, but less than was anticipated. The supply of Old is large. Pale Brick in fair request and steady. Fronts without change.

Cement is a little slow of sale. A fair demand prevails and stocks do not accumulate materially. Foreign is in good supply and previous prices are supported.

Glass.—Foreign accumulates and the demand slackens. Domestic is dull and prices weak.

Hair.—The market is active and firm on best grades for plasterers' work, with a light stock.

Lath is in very good demand at lower prices. Supplies increase slightly.

Lime is nominal. Dealers are carrying light stocks, and decline purchasing without a concession. Holders evince a disposition to discontinue shipments for the East, in order to maintain prices.

Lumber.—The market is firm for present delivery, and good lots command full rates. Shipping qualities of White Pine are scarce and in request. Buyers are indifferent for forward delivery. Advices favor a large amount of logs, and buyers hope for easier prices. The Yard trade is not active.

Plaster Paris.—White Lump is in demand and commands full figures. Common grades are dull and slow. Calcined is in meager stock and firm.

Cotton.—Although a little irregular, the market seems to gain strength, predicated on the conviction that supplies for some months to come will not be adequate to the consumptive demand in this country and Europe. Prices in the main rule steady, without activity.

Fish.—All the Mackerel afloat are held by a few parties. The market is a little more active. *Dry Cod* in lighter demand. Herring dull for barrel, with a fair demand for box. Pickled Cod in good request.

Hops.—The market is firm for all kinds. The plant is backward, with a poor look for the next crop.

Hides.—The market is steady, with a good demand and firm prices. The bulk of the trade is in common descriptions, the best grades being held above buyers' views.

Leather.—Receipts from the tanneries are light. Crops sell actively on arrival, the market being nearly bare. Hemlock Sole is steady. The business is small.

Metals.—Iron.—Scotch Pig is light in stock and the market devoid of animation. Prices are above buyers' views. American is in light request. Holders decline further concessions. Refined Bar is steady. Russia Sheet unchanged. Copper.—Ingot dull and lower. Pig Lead firm and quiet. Nails.—Cut steady and firm; Horse higher. Shot steady; an advance is expected. Spelter held with firmness. Steel steady, with an upward look. Tin.—Pig nominal: Plates less active at the advance. Iron.—All descriptions steady and quiet.

Naval Stores.—Spirits Turpentine dull, weak, and irregular. Strained Rosin inactive and a shade lower. Tar and Pitch quiet and firm.

Oils.—Linseed quiet. In other descriptions no change.

Petroleum.—The market for Crude in bulk is very firm, with a fair inquiry for refining purposes. Shipping Crude nominal. Refined in active request for export and speculation, closing at a slight advance.

Provisions.—Pork.—The recent speculation has lost some of its strength, and prices show a slight reaction. The production of the late season was pretty well disposed of by the large local and export demand; but the number of Hogs weekly slaughtered being in excess of all precedent keeps up the stock sufficient for the demand. All Hog products share in the present quietude of the market. But the undertone is in favor of ultimate higher values. The market lacks tone. Beef is in fair demand. Tierce Beef nominal. Beef Hams irregular. Cut Meats in fair request for local call and export. Bacon easier. Dressed Hogs in moderate demand, at a concession in price.

Salt.—Liverpool Fine moderately active and steady. West India in good jobbing demand.

Sundries.—Drugs, Dyes, and Chemicals without noticeable change. Fire Crackers dull. Gunny Bags and Cloth unchanged. Hay and Straw very strong and in active demand. Hemp and Jute dull. India Rubber very firm. Oil Cake unchanged. Paints in small supply and firm. Stearine dull.

Tobacco.—Kentucky Leaf active and firm. Seed Leaf active. Manufactured in better demand.

Wool.—The market lacks activity, with some irregularities in values. The demand is moderate from manufacturers and is mainly for fine grades, Foreign having the preference. Holders are indifferent, and decline selling below asking rates on best parcels.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For week ending Tuesday, May 7th, 1872.

[Reported Expressly for The Independent.]

Beeves.—The arrivals being in excess of consumption, and ruling rates for the past two weeks not being warranted from the amount of stock received, prices have given way and the market has been weak in general, closing with a little more strength and a partial recovery from the extreme decline. Receipts 4,918.

Sheep and Lambs.—The market opened lower and weak for the former, but gained strength and advanced toward the close. Lambs were less plenty and in good demand. Receipts 5,418.

Swine.—The tone of the market is weaker. The sales are mainly to slaughterers, at 4½ to 4¾ cts., which is a decline from the opening. Receipts 25,014.

Milch Cows are not over plenty. The demand continues good at $30@$55, as in quality.

Veal Calves.—The receipts are large and the market unusually depressed, a decline of 1½ cents per lb. being submitted to in one day.

PRICES.	
Fancy Steers	13 @13¾
Prime to Extra Heavy	11½@12¾
Medium and Ordinary	10½@11½
Inferior	7 @9
Sheep, Com. to Prime Unshorn	7½@10¼
Fair to Extra Clipped	6¾@8
Calves	2 @8
Spring Lambs, per head	14 @18

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Monday Evening, May 6th, 1872.

The following are the New York selling prices of all the leading styles of Domestic Dry Goods sold in the New York market. It is considered by the leading jobbers that this weekly information, specially reported to The Independent, (and none more perfect than to any other newspaper in the city) is worth, to every dry goods merchant, ten times the subscription price of the paper.

PRINTS.			
Merrimack. D	13	Wamsutta	9
Merrimack. E	11	Hamsley & Co	11¾
Cocheco. D	12	Arnold	10¾
Cocheco. E	11	Hamilton	10¾
Pacific	13	Richmond	11¾
American	13	Gloucester	11½
Dunnells	13	Houmitor	11
Hirst	13	Lancaster	12
Manchester	13	Oriental	13
GINGHAMS.			
Lancaster	14	Roanoke	12
Harford	15	Glasgow	12½
BROWN SHEETINGS.			
Amoskeag. A	15	Pepperell, B	14½
Lawrence D	14	" C	13½
" LL	12½	" O	12½
" E	11½	" F	11½
" H	11	" G	10½
" C	10½	Lancaster	12
Pacific. Extra	14½	"	9-4 35
" C	14	"	8-4 30
" A	13	Boot, S	11½
Atlantic. P	14½	" H	11
" H	13½	" R	10
" A	12½	Appleton, A	13
Arawam. P	13½	Lawrence, No. 1	13
Stark. A	13	" No. 2	12½
Massachusetts	13½	Lyman, E	12½
" H	12½	" D	11½
Indian Head	13½	Laconia, O	13
" S	12½	" E	12½
Exeter, A	11½	Tremont, H	11½
" F	10½	Suffolk, A	11½
Medford	11	Indian Orchard, A	11½
Augusta	11	" B	10½
Newmarket, A	11½	" C	9½
" B	10½	Great Falls, E	11½
" C	9½	" J	10½
Cabot, E	11½	" X	9½
" W	10½	Waltham, X	12½
Androscoggin	11½	40-inch	13½
Canoe	11½	36-inch	12½
Dwight, A	13½	30-inch	10½
" L	12½	Red Bank	12½
Lonsdale Cambric	13	Wamsutta, X	12½
"	10	40-inch	13½
Lonsdale	11	36-inch	12½
Utica	7½	30-inch	10½
"	8	Rose Hill	12½
"	8½	Mount Vernon	11½
"	9	Ballou	10½
"	9½	Empire	9½
"	10	Pocasset	8½
Boot, R	10½	Ballou	8½
" W	9½	Empire	7½
Androscoggin	10½	Pocasset	7½
Canoe	10½	Ballou	7½
Dwight, A	10½	Empire	6½
" L	9½	Pocasset	6½
Local Cloth	19	Ballou	6½
DENIMS			
Amoskeag	19	Continental Company, CC	17
York	16	" BB	19
Blue Hill	14	" AA	21
Working Man's	14	Warren, Brown	18
Dixon	14	Lewiston, Brown	18
Manchester	20	Columbian	24
STRIPES			
Amoskeag	19	Whittenton, A	16
York	19	" BB	14½
Continental	19	" C	12½
American	17½	Eagle	17
Hamilton	17½	Thorndike	17
Ever